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DAILY REPORT

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U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN BALKANS 'DANGEROUS STEP'

AU131510 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 13 Jan 87

["America Wants To Bring New Nuclear Weapons in the Balkans -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 13 (ATA) -- The Western press reports on concrete preparations made by the NATO military staffs to deploy new nuclear weapons in the southern flank of the Atlantic alliance, that is, in the Balkans, writes Shaban Murati in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT. According to the plan of commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces, General Bernard Rogers, a part of American "Pershing" and "Cruise" nuclear missiles deployed in Britain, Belgium, and FRG shall be transferred to countries like Greece and Turkey. By bringing new American nuclear weapons to the Balkans peninsula and nearby regions the U.S.A. take a very dangerous step which grossly violates the interests of the freedom and independence of the peoples of this region and threatens the security and stability of the Balkans. This plan testifies to the feverish American preparations for a future war. Moreover, it constitutes another effort to plunge our peninsula into extremely dangerous situations with incalculable consequences.

The irresponsible stand of the chiefs of American policy, the newspaper stresses further on, is also proved by the fact that Washington plans to bring new nuclear missiles in the Balkans without the consent of the concerned countries. In regard to this question, the spokesman of the Greek Government, A. Kurtis, declared on January 4 that "The Greek Government will not allow the modernization of the old nuclear weapons or the deployment of new nuclear weapons on the Greek territory. Its stand remains unchanged." Speaking about the same question the spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Sami Ornaran, recently declared that "Turkey has always rejected the siting of nuclear arms on its soil and it has not changed its stand."

The progressive and realistic opinion in the Balkans rightfully condemns these American plans and calls for their cancellation. The implementation of these plans would mark a new escalation of the intervention and involvement of superpowers in the Balkans, because under the pretext of preserving the equilibrium the Soviet Union, too, will adopt similar "countermeasures" to enhance its nuclear potential in the region. We have to do with a very dangerous course because it is a well known fact that the foreign nuclear presence in the Balkans would turn this region into a nuclear hostage of the superpower. We also have to do with a clear-cut effort to preserve the Balkans a powder keg, which the superpowers can blow up whenever their hegemonist interests require this.

In such a situation the resolute opposition and struggle of the peoples of our peninsula against the intervention and presence of the superpowers in the Balkans becomes even more urgent and indispensable. The Balkans belong to the Balkan peoples and they alone have the right to decide on questions affecting our region, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

RILINDJA ARTICLE ON ALBANIA, KOSOVO ISSUES CITED

AU311720 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Recently a meeting of Yugoslav historians from all over the country held a meeting with the LCY Central Committee Presidency in Belgrade devoted to problems of historiography. The Pristina paper RILINDJA of 18 December publishes a long article about this meeting entitled "Against the Politicization of History", which among other things says:

In the discussions of the historians with the LCY Central Central Committee Presidency, Petar Strcic among other things said that many historical issues had recently become politicized. For example, he said, the politicized issue of the Illyrians may be used to support the creation of ethnically pure areas in our country, and he asked whether this area would also include Ilirska Bistrica.

Fehmi Pushkolli began by saying that in all the books he had read in recent years dealing with Kosovo, two issues were predominant. The first was fear of the loss of Kosovo, while the second was a somber evaluation of everything Albanian, from ancient times down to the present day. But matters did not end there, thought Fehmi Pushkolli, adding that fear of the loss of Kosovo did not exist in 1941, when Kosovo was left in the hands of the unarmed people, who fought for the liberation of the country with the LC at their head. Similarly, if everything in Serbian-Albanian relations were so black, they would have annihilated each other by now, and would not be today living in Kosovo. According to the adherents of such views, the evil started in the war of national liberation. Even worse things are written about personalities from the history of the Albanian people, from Agron and Teuta [Illyrian king and queen from 3d century B.C.] down to the fighters and revolutionaries of the War of National Liberation. The former are guilty, because they were Illyrians, and the latter are guilty because they say their ancestors were Illyrians, and the whole lot are irredentists. Under the impact of the events of 1981, people have begun to explain the history of the Albanian people with biological theories. For instance, some say the Albanians are a super-race, some say they breed like ants, and some say they have fallen into a pathological condition, Fehmi Pushkolli said among other things.

Later, under the title "Fear of Place Names", it is stressed that, talking about the problem of history textbooks, Fehmi Pushkolli said that Albanian pupils from Macedonia were not allowed to use his book, because "Shkup" was written in it instead of "Skopje". It must be said that the word "Shkup" is neither Albanian nor Macedonian, but much older than either language. Nobody says anything to the Macedonians when they say "Belgrad" for "Beograd", but if I say "Shkup" or "Manastir" [Albanian name for Bitola] then I am an irredentist. If this is irredentism, then it is not only the Macedonians who have cause to be afraid, but the British too, since the Albanians call their capital city "Londer", while the Albanians of Albania should be frightened of the Slav peoples who say "Skadar" and "Drac" instead of "Shkoder" and "Durres".

At the close of the meeting, Stipe Suvar, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, remarked that Fehmi Pushkolli's contribution should be met with understanding.

BEKTESHI, CAMI ATTEND MUSEUM INAUGURATION

AU111438 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Tirana, January 11 (ATA) -- In the context of the campaign of the elections for deputies to the People's Assembly and on the eve of the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, the historic museum of Tropoje District was inaugurated in Bajram Curri town yesterday.

A rally was organized on the occasion in the square in front of the statue of the Hero of the People, Bajram Curri, in the center of the town.

Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, comrade Besnik Bekteshi; the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, etc. [passage omitted]

ATANASOV ON CEMA, POLISH TIES, DISARMAMENT

AU131641 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA In Polish 7 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to RZECZPOSPOLITA: "The Unity of Joint Efforts" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [RZECZPOSPOLITA] What did 1986 do for your country's socioeconomic development?

[Atanasov] The past year was of great significance for our country's development. There is no doubt that the most remarkable event of 1986 was the 13th BCP Congress, which developed and enriched the party's April line. Our present efforts continue to concentrate on realizing the party concept of new qualitative increases in the economy and other spheres of life. This concept is based on strategic decisions concerning the structural and technological transformation of the national economy, with the help of modern scientific-technological achievements and radical improvements in economic conditions and management.

Last year we created conditions for accomplishing great tasks. We did achieve good results, despite objective and subjective difficulties. Compared to 1985, our national income increased about 5.5 percent and productivity about 5.9 percent. On the other hand, the material intensiveness of production went down and production profitability went up. The branches of industry that determine scientific-technological progress -- electronics, robotics, highly productive metal-working tools, and so on -- developed at a very high rate.

This enabled us to intensify our efforts to improve the people's conditions and to comprehensively meet their material, social, and spiritual needs. In 1986 we adopted a new Labor Code to enrich socialist democracy and to increase the role of worker collectives and of every individual worker as masters of social management.

We evaluate all this as initial but hopeful measures aimed at implementing the 13th BCP Congress resolution.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] Could you tell our readers about your country's participation in the accomplishment of CEMA's new tasks concerning economic and scientific-technological cooperation?

[Atanasov] Bulgaria's participation in CEMA and in socialist economic integration has always been a vital necessity for our country's successful socioeconomic development.

The working meeting of party leaders of CEMA member-states in Moscow on 10 and 11 November 1986 is of great importance for raising the mutual relations among socialist countries to a qualitatively new level at the present momentous stage of the development of production forces. This importance is the outcome of the present scientific-technological revolution.

We continue to devote much attention to the realization of the comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress in CEMA member-states up to the year 2000, because this program is the basis for devising convergent and, in some cases, united scientific-technological policies calculated to jointly solve the most important scientific and technological problems facing our countries. [paragraph continues]

Bulgaria continues to participate in dealing with all the problems of that program and has assumed a leading role in dealing with over 180 subjects. We already have reached agreement with individual countries on the various projects that should be worked out jointly in connection with the realization of the comprehensive program.

Our country attaches especially great importance to expanding direct production contacts between plants in various socialist countries and to establishing joint organizations. The achievements reached with the USSR in this regard attest to the high effectiveness of these progressive forms of integration.

We continue to actively participate in specialization and coproduction, in jointly building the projects that are meant to meet needs in materials and energy on the basis of long-term accords, and in a number of undertakings involving comprehensive cooperation among CEMA member-states.

In line with its potential, Bulgaria will continue to help to expand and intensify socialist economic integration.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] How do you evaluate Bulgarian-Polish cooperation and its prospects for development.

[Atanasov] In the past few years, Bulgarian-Polish relations have become dynamic and comprehensive, and this is quite natural. This upsurge illustrates the unshakable friendship between our two peoples and joint Bulgarian and Polish efforts to speed up scientific-technological and socioeconomic development and to propagate the fundamental virtues of our social system.

Meetings and talks between Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski play the primary role in stimulating Bulgarian-Polish relations. Our regular contacts at various levels shows that the BCP, the PZPR, and our two countries are at one on international issues and on our bilateral cooperation. At present, we continue to realize the long-term program for the development and intensification of Bulgarian-Polish economic and scientific-technological cooperation. We continue to realize cooperation programs concerning energy, coal, and chemical and light industry production. Our 1986-90 accord provides for increasing trade in goods by 26 percent. The relative share of machines and equipment in this trade will account for 88 percent. Our cultural contacts continue to increase.

At the same time, we think that our cooperation can continue to expand. Our integration ties can be intensified by developing direct contacts between Bulgarian and Polish plants and by increasing the share of goods produced under specialization and coproduction schemes in overall trade in goods. The Sofia session of the BCP-PZPR Commission for Control and Development of Bulgarian-Polish Comprehensive Cooperation, held at the beginning of last December, positively appraised our efforts to realize summit decisions and mapped out specific measures and resources for intensifying still further Bulgarian-Polish cooperation in various fields.

We will do whatever we can to further enrich our relations and to make the friendship between our fraternal peoples prosper.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] What about opportunities to preserve world peace and reach accords on the key issues of disarmament?

[Atanasov] As you know, the international situation continues to be tense. The unique Reykjavik opportunity to free mankind from the specter of nuclear annihilation was lost because of the stand of the U.S. Administration. [paragraph continues]

What is more, the United States has now withdrawn from the position it took at Reykjavik and continues to violate the basic decisions on nuclear disarmament and to promote the mad and senseless program of creating space weapons.

As a result of the USSR's efforts following the Reykjavik meeting, a qualitatively new situation has evolved, and this favors the achievement of specific results in the Geneva talks. Comrade M. Gorbachev's proposals and initiatives have opened real prospects for a world without nuclear weapons. The most important among them is the Soviet program for eliminating nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. The Warsaw Pact countries' proposals on eliminating chemical weapons and radically reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe are of very great significance.

Despite the complicated international situation, we are optimists and believe that peace can be preserved, because we continue to fight for an honest and right cause and because we trust in the power of the human mind and in the might of the peace-loving forces in the world. The concerted initiatives and action unity of the Warsaw Pact countries constitute the reliable guarantee that this lofty goal will be achieved. Bulgaria continues to realize its consistent and militant peace policy in the Balkans and Europe and to make its contribution to the struggle waged by all progressive forces for peace and social progress throughout the world.

BTA ASSESSES ISLAMIC CONFERENCE VISIT

AU132003 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 13 Jan 87

[BTA Announcement: "Bulgaria Awaits the Reply of the Organization of the Islamic Conference" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 13 (BTA) -- Recently certain newspapers have been circulating information whose sources are quoted to be Turkish official institutions, persons or the Turkish mass media, alleging that Bulgaria has refused to receive representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) seated in Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

A BTA reporter visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to clarify the matter. The ministry offered the correspondence between Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister and chairman of the Committee on the Matters of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and Religious Cults, and the Islamic Conference Organization. The last cable sent to His Excellence Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the organization, of November 21, 1986, includes the following paragraphs:

"Would you also kindly advise me whether new dates have been set for the visit of your representatives to Bulgaria which has been postponed twice so far.

"I would like to repeat that we are looking forward to welcoming them.

"As we do not know when the gentlemen will be able to visit Bulgaria, I would like to extend to you personally an invitation to visit this country. A written invitation will follow."

As can be seen from previous correspondence, it had been agreed to have the visit started on July 20, 1986 but it had then been postponed and no explanation had been given to the Bulgarian authorities.

A second date, November 17, was set for the beginning of the visit. In both cases the dates were offered by the OIC. "Unavoidable circumstances" were quoted as the reasons for the second postponement and it was said that another date would be offered. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ordered the Bulgarian Embassy in Kuwait to issue visas to the guests. The Organization of the Islamic Conference has been informed that visas could also be obtained at Sofia airport. No answer has been received so far about the date when the organization's representatives intend to visit Bulgaria.

A cable sent to the OIC Secretariat on July 4, 1986 states that OIC's representatives are scheduled to have meetings in Bulgaria at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (including with the chairman of the Committee on the Matters of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Cults), with the chief mufti, with representatives of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and other clergymen, and will visit mosques in Sofia and elsewhere in the country.

The ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Kuwait recently requested a visa in order to travel to Saudi Arabia and deliver the written invitation to His Excellence Syed Shariffudin Pirzada in person. The visa has still not been received. The invitation was handed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait which was requested to deliver it to His Excellence Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada through its own diplomatic channel.

Obviously the facts quoted here need no comment.

GHANAIAN VISITOR REJECTS ALLEGATIONS ABOUT MUSLIMS

AU1311553 Sofia BTA in English 1354 GMT 13 Jan 87

["Fabrications of Muslims' Conditions in Bulgaria Refuted" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 13 (BTA) -- At a press conference here, Mr. Alhaji Jakubu Agri [spelling of name as received], president of Ghana's Muslim Representative Council, spoke against the allegations which have appeared lately in the press of some West European countries that the government and the governing party in Bulgaria had closed all mosques, had sent to prison all leading Muslim figures, i.e. the muftis and imams, that they had been forced to change their names, and that if you were a Muslim you had to work 18 hours a day.

I saw for myself that these allegations do not correspond to the truth, said Mr Agri. He said that immediately after his arrival in Bulgaria he had meetings with the mufti and with the deputy minister on questions of religion. I have to say that the mufti did not give the impression of a man coming out of prison. There is nothing true in the allegations that the mosques had been close. All mosques are open and some of them have been built centuries ago. The Muslims are entirely free to perform their rites. They have the same rights as the Christians. Muslims may hold the highest posts in the government of the country if they have the necessary qualification. Therefore all the things that I have heard about the situation of the Muslims in Bulgaria turned out to be a fabrication, summarized the president of Ghana's Muslim Representative Council.

Mr. Alhaji Yakubu Agri accused Turkey and certain Western countries of conducting this false propaganda. "The Holy Koran tells us that if a Muslim has doubts about an allegation he has to go and himself find out the truth about things. The Holy Korean does not allow us to agree with an allegation merely because someone has made it," he said, noting that he had checked things himself and found out that the allegations about the persecution of Muslims in Bulgaria are untrue.

"I prayed together with them and found all mosques to be open." Mr Alhaji Yakubu Agri went on to say that Muslims in Bulgaria fulfilled their religious rites in full accord with the Koran and that some of them even knew it by heart, a fact regarded highly by all practicing this religion.

"It is our duty to inform the Arab League, the World Islam League and the Islamic Conference that the whole propaganda about the conditions under which Muslims live in Bulgaria rests on lies," said the president of Ghana's Muslim Representative Council.

In conclusion he expressed the hope that his visit here will help bring about a change in the proper direction. "Because I can assure you that we will openly say that everything claimed about the Muslims and the Government of Bulgaria is untrue," said Mr Alhaji Yakubu Agri.

TRUD VIEWS PRC STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

AU131023 Sofi TRUD in Bulgarian 10 Jan 87 p 4

[Zakhari Zakhariiev article: "China -- The Errors of the Past Should Not Be Repeated"]

[Text] The recent student demonstrations in Beijing and in certain other big cities in China have increased interest in the political processes involving that country. This interest is understandable, the more so since many people justifiably associate these events with certain unpleasant memories of the "Cultural Revolution." There is a factual similarity in this respect, because the basic tenor of the students' slogans at this time, the demand for "political reforms" as a negation of the present political system, at least, superficially, recalls the credo of certain extremist groups in the sixties.

That is why the Chinese press accused the demonstrating students of sowing "anarchy" and of disturbing peace and public order. The true verdict against the protesting students was that their criticism is inspired by bourgeois ideas. As Beijing RENMIN RIBAO wrote, the main political source of the protest is the poison of alleged capitalist freedom. The influential Beijing daily stresses that the real goal of the demonstrations is to take advantage of the myth of capitalist democracy in order to sow anarchy.

The fact that the Chinese mass media accused the students participating in the demonstrations of political immaturity deserves attention. In this case, we can once more draw an unpleasant comparison with the "Cultural Revolution" era and its disastrous results for the country. It is no secret that part of the academic youth played a rather unfortunate role in the "Decade of Chaos," although those young people were inspired by diametrically opposed ultra-left-wing motivations.

The warning pronounced by Zhou Jing, a professor at the Beijing economic faculty, is particularly significant in this context. He spoke about the "painful lessons" of "Cultural Revolution" from which young people suffered most. His appeal to the young generation of the eighties sounds both like a reprimand and an expression of painful experience: "We cannot afford to repeat the errors of the past."

It is not surprising that China today, after having experienced the nightmare of the "great chaos," is articularly sensitive to all manifestations threatening the unity and stability of the country. [paragraph continues]

Fatigue and disgust caused by the nightmare are reflected in the words addressed to the participants in the student demonstrations: "China has had enough of the disturbances that occurred during the 'Cultural Revolution'. It is time for constructive development."

One of the basic demands of the students who participated in the protest demonstrations in various Chinese cities was the appeal for immediate political reforms. How part of the students imagine these "reforms" can be judged from certain slogans: "Freedom of the Press", "Democracy," and an "End to Dictatorship."

As we know, much has been talked about and written in China recently about reforms of political structures. Political reforms are considered a continuation of the reforms in the economic sphere, as an obligatory condition for the implementation of the program on the country's modernization. In other words, the reform of political structures is not a new idea in China. As early as after the Third Plenum of the CPC Central Committee at the end of 1978, which marked the beginning of the essential changes of the PRC's policy, this subject was mentioned. Various aspects of political reform in China were discussed at scientific forums and in the pages of theoretical publications, as well as the daily press. It is also known that certain differences of opinions exist as regards the contents and limits of these reforms, as well as on the schedule within which they should be implemented. According to some people, the time for reforms in the political sphere is already ripe and they should be promptly implemented in all structures of political power. In other people's opinion, however, the conditions for such reforms have not been prepared yet and they should be gradually implemented, step by step.

However, one fact is beyond any doubt -- namely that these reforms should be implemented by the CPC and that their goal is to eliminate bureaucracy and improve the efficiency of the political system. As RENMIN RIBAO wrote in August 1986: "The gradual construction of a highly democratic political system is the most important goal to be achieved in connection with political reform." Stressing the complexity of this problem, the party organ justifiably stated: "The question of whose opinion is correct can be clarified solely in the process of careful research, of debates and discussions, competition, and struggle."

It is interesting to observe that RENMIN RIBAO once again resumed this controversial subject at the end of December, when the student demonstrations began in certain universities of Shanghai, Nanjing, Tianjin, and other cities. On this occasion, the party organ came out with a very significant headline: "The Reform of the Political System Can Be Implemented Only Under the Leadership of the Communist Party." The article unmistakably expresses the view that political reform is a problem solely within the competence of the party, since the party is the initiator of the idea for political reorganization and this reorganization can be accomplished only step by step.

At the same time, the party daily made it understood that the CPC will encourage any recommendation related to the implementation of political reform as long as it is addressed through "normal, democratic channels." At the same time, the daily issued a warning to all those who avoid such "channels" and incite the masses to the "great democracy" of the "Cultural Revolution era," reminding them of the bitter fate awaiting them in this case. This confirmed the impression that the CPC will be uncompromising in its attitude toward those who try to "reject" party leadership and "divert" the country from its "socialist orientation."

Whereas at the beginning of the demonstrations the rebukes were restrained and mainly directed at possible "excesses," later the picture drastically changed. [paragraph continues]

The critical tone of the press became even more categorical toward the beginning of January 1987, when individual student groups burned in demonstration some newspapers that had criticized the demonstrations. The situation was described as "very serious" -- as a result of uncontrolled propagation of the "ideas of bourgeois liberalism of recent years."

The most outspoken criticism against the students' demands was expressed in the RENMIN RIBAO article of 6 January 1987 which openly declared that "bourgeois liberalism is poisoning our youth" and "threatens the stability and unity of our society." The conclusion drawn that the students' unrest and the "bourgeois liberalism" manifested during the demonstrations are making the reforms and the policy of modernization in China more difficult, and that they could even seriously affect reforms and modernization, is quite significant.

Viewed in this aspect, the student unrest [vulneniya], despite the fact that it did not always assume the form of "excess" with their extreme demands, can only have a negative effect on the political processes of present-day China. Naturally, the situation in the country is stable today and the present-day protesting students are far from being Hongweibings [name as transliterated].

BILAK, LCY'S GACIC DISCUSS PARTY COOPERATION

LD131733 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 13 (CTK) -- Talks took place today between Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and Radisa Gacic, the secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, who is here on a working visit. The two officials exchanged information about the fulfillment of tasks arising from the conclusions of their parties' congresses. They reviewed cooperation between the two parties to date, and discussed possibilities of expanding contacts between the two parties and countries. On the agenda were also topical international issues as well as questions concerning the international communist and workers movement.

DIRECT RELATIONS WITH USSR ORGANIZATIONS INCREASE

AU131008 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 87 p 6

[Michal Voracek article: "CSSR-USSR: Development of Direct Relations; New Forms of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] The CEMA states today can resolve an ever increasing number of economic development problems only by further level, but -- in particular -- on the level of branches, associations [sdruzeni], and enterprises. What is involved is the development of direct relations. In CSSR-USSR relations significant steps toward such forms of cooperation have also been taken. [passage omitted]

Direct relations will develop on the basis of agreements being signed by cooperating organizations in the CSSR and the Soviet Union. The signatories, independently or through appropriate foreign trade organizations, can then, for example, mutually exchange products; hand over, in harmony with valid national legislation, selected scientific-technical documentation; lease one another machinery and equipment; and provide one another with economic and other services. By the end of 1986, such economic contacts had been established by 16 CSSR enterprises and organizations (from among the Czechoslovak signatories, for example, the Vagonka Poprad; the Vitkovice concern; the TST Smeral Enterprise Brno; TOS Celakovice; TOS Hostivar; and others, and roughly a further 80 production units had been sounded out concerning such a form of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Joint enterprises and international associations between the CSSR and the USSR will also be established on the basis of agreements. Those participating in them from our side can be enterprises and other state, cooperative, and organizations which are independent legal persons entities. A known example is the Czechoslovak-Soviet scientific-technical association called ROBOT. A number of others are being planned.

KOHL CRITICIZED FOR 'SHAMELESS UNTRUTH'

AU091139 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Jan 87 p 7

["BJ"-signed article: "Federal Chancellor Kohl's Incendiary Pronouncements; the Gentlemen Are Introducing Themselves"]

[Text] Helmut Kohl, the federal chancellor of the FRG, is a known expert when it comes to insulting pronouncements which, in addition, reveal a remarkable lack of qualifications [nekvalfikovanost] on the part of the person that voices them.

And one more thing: Kohl's lack of information about historical events and facts in general is also startling. Some time ago, the Hamburg weekly STERN put together without much effort an entire double page of Kohl's embarrassing pronouncements.

This time, the federal chancellor distinguished himself within the framework of his preelection speech in Dortmund by asserting that the GDR allegedly "holds more than 2,000 of our fellow countrymen in jails and concentration camps."

In connection with this shameless untruth, the GDR pertinent quarters noted that no FRG citizen is being held in jail in the GDR for political reasons. As regards the citizens of the GDR, who had for some reason been punished, these are not Kohl's fellow countrymen. In the GDR there are no concentration camps in which one could hold political prisoners. In accordance with international usage, those FRG citizens who had been sentenced in the GDR for espionage on behalf of the FRG secret services are regarded not as political prisoners, but as criminals.

It is doubtful whether the federal chancellor is unaware of these facts. However, as usual, any ostentatious [ostentativna] untruth comes in handy to him when the issue is angling for the extreme right's votes in a preelection campaign.

But Helmut Kohl does not need an election campaign to distinguish himself in such a way. Let us recall with what "taste" he went in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism to pay respects to the tombs of fallen SS-men at the Bitburg military cemetery. Let us recall how he dared not so long ago in an interview with an American magazine to compare a Soviet representative to Hitler's Propaganda Minister Goebbels and what embarrassing and contradictory excuses he made afterward.

At a press conference in Bonn, Johannes Rau, the candidate of the Social Democrats for the post of Federal chancellor, described Kohl's pronouncement as "cold war rhetoric" and expressed the conviction that what was involved was not a slip of the tongue but deliberate statement. Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the group of social democratic deputies, expressed himself in a similar vein. The Presidium of the Green Party spoke of an "example of unbelievable incitements," through which the CDU/CSU unionist parties want to win over eventually the last right-wing voter. The Greens stressed that the federal chancellor kindles primitive anticommunist emotions and evokes nationalism.

CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss on this occasion appealed for "stepping out from under the shadow of the Third Reich," for "reassessing history" and "strengthening national self-confidence." CDU General Secretary Geissler, also in Dortmund, shouted: "With us there will be no continuation of any kind nor a new edition of the policy of detente of the seventies."

The gentlemen are introducing themselves. One must note it well.

FRG MINISTER'S ECOLOGICAL CHARGES COUNTERED

AU122005 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 87 p 3

[Jaroslav Kojzar commentary in the "Such Are the Facts" column: "Acid Rain, but Also Acid Words"]

[Excerpts] In the FRG, Great Britain, Austria, but also in the United States, the ecology issue is often exploited in a demagogic way to launch political attacks. Although this is mostly practiced by information media, politicians do it as well. [paragraph continues]

About 2 months ago, it was a member of the government in Bonn -- Ignaz Kiechle, FRG minister of food, agriculture, and forestry -- who made an attempt at such an outrageous political assault on our country. According to AFP, he claimed that, supposedly, it is Czechoslovakia that is to blame to a decisive extent for the further expansion of the area of affected forests in West Germany!

Is this true? What is really the case?

We are not satisfied with the ecological situation in our country. We write and speak about this quite openly, as readers of RUDE PRAVO can confirm. The federal and national governments have taken many measures aimed at minimizing the impact of emissions and other pollutants generated by industry. In the information media we openly criticize some polluters -- this, too, can be confirmed by the readers of RUDE PRAVO. We are, therefore, fully entitled to raise our voice against those who would like to turn ecology into an instrument with which to envenom the international atmosphere. All the more do we have to reject slanders. Above all, we must most emphatically reject Mr Kiechle's claim about our crucial share in the damage done to forests in the FRG and other similar attacks. Even the West German STERN magazine was compelled to state some time ago that the FRG emits to our territory 130,000 metric tons of sulfur dioxide a year (which is rather an understatement) whereas 58,000 metric tons of the same dioxide reach West Germany from our country. Schwandorf and Erzberg, two power stations in the close vicinity of our border, annually produce 34,000 and 17,000 metric tons of sulfur dioxide respectively.

As was stated at an international conference on the environment that was held in Munich on 24-27 July 1985 under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, "two-thirds of the sulfur emitted in the CSSR originate from foreign sources, largely from Western Europe. This results in serious damage to the forest vegetation in some areas, such as for example North Bohemia, in which there is also a concentration of most Czechoslovak power generating capacities." [passage omitted]

Minister Kiechle should also be familiar with the speech of the FRG delegate to the conference, who said that with annual emissions of 3.8 million metric tons of sulfur dioxide and 3.1 million metric tons of nitrogen dioxide, the FRG ranks among the largest polluters of nature in the world. [passage omitted]

Most winds blow from the West to the East. According to moderate estimates, the ratio is about one to four. What this means was explained at the conference by Charles Caccia, the Canadian minister of environment: "States in the reverse direction of the wind are amassing gains from their industrial production while the states that are in the direction of the wind suffer ecologically as well as economically. And because we are not in a position to change the wind direction and are not ready to reduce the height of chimneys either, we must note that it is no pleasure to be situated in the direction of the wind." [passage omitted]

As far as the CSSR is concerned, it was noted at the conference that it is primarily the western part of its territory that is affected by industrial emissions. About 26 percent of the forest area in Czech lands is under the influence of acid rain; of this, 2.4 percent shows a median level of damage, and an additional 0.5 percent are dying.

There were many other convincing pieces of evidence presented at the conference, most of which had been gathered by independent groups of experts. That is why, for a while, Western information media were cautious when discussing ecological issues.

Now some gentlemen apparently assume that the conclusions of the conference have been forgotten, as the aforementioned untruth uttered by the minister from Bonn suggests. But remember, Mr Kiechle, that the problem of acid rain will not be resolved by means of acid speeches!

MEASURES IMPLEMENTED TO BOOST PRODUCTION QUALITY

AU121408 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "What Is Involved Is Quality for the Benefit of All"]

[Excerpts] We must respect the simple truth that we cannot produce expensively and sell cheaply. These words, which resounded from the rostrum of the 17th CPCZ Congress, seemed to presage an entire series of measures which have been adopted then, and which are being introduced into practice in our economy.

To these measures also belongs the set of measures aimed at raising the quality of Czechoslovak production, the content of which our readers could have acquainted themselves with at the end of last year (RUDE PRAVO of 30 December). It establishes binding regulations, which are stricter than ever before. It establishes these rules to introduce order and discipline precisely in that sphere of social life which, by creating resources, decides its further development.

The aforementioned measures markedly emphasize the priority of national interests over group, enterprise, and local interests. The priority of national interests should always be self-evident in everything that is undertaken, but perhaps in accordance with the popular saying that "what you do not see, will not hurt you," this priority has been secretly as well as knowingly violated and ignored. In the mistaken notion that no one sees what is going on behind, the enterprises' door, in few places did they get excited over high production costs arising from slovenly work and wasting material. Instead of categorically reducing costs and thus raising the effectiveness of entrepreneurship, they had been earmarking considerable reserves for the costs directly in the plan, and had been reporting internal losses from production only partially or not at all.

Thus, they had been ignoring the principles of responsible management; but also because in remuneration for work done they did not differentiate, or did not differentiate markedly enough, between honest and irresponsible work, because they did not implement principles determining wages according to genuine merit, in essence they had underestimated the effectiveness of material and moral stimuli, they had tolerated disorder and indiscipline, and because they were tolerant of slovenly performers they had demobilized the activity of those who approach work with a high degree of responsibility.

One would be mistaken to think that this applies only to some technical-economic workers on lower levels of management, to foremen and leading hands. The economic management of enterprises, and in more than one case also their superiors are to be blamed for such an approach. There is an increasingly frequent and sharp conflict between the interests of society and phenomena such as lack of attention to how material incentive funds are actually apportioned, approving disproportionate reserves for production consumption, and complacency over average results.

Such people have become workers with two faces. They are demanding of society when it comes to satisfying their needs, but neglect and ignore society's justified entitlement to valuable results of work. Although such workers were and are in the minority, it is impossible to continue tolerating such attitudes and disregarding them.

This the moral-political purpose of the set of measures aimed at raising the quality of Czechoslovak production, logically arising from an analysis of the current situation and linked to previous measures which proceed from the conclusions of the 17th party congress -- from the principles of the gradual restructuring of the economic mechanism, from the principles of perfecting the management and the organization of foreign trade, from the principle of the comprehensive experiment to increase the independence and accountability of economic organizations for an effective development, and other principles.

At first glance, it might seem that these are many demands at once, that some sort of calamity has hit our enterprises out of the blue. However, anyone who carefully studies the materials of the 17th party congress, especially the analysis of the economic results to date, their comparison with objectives standards in equally developed industrial countries and the targets for further development of our national economy, cannot be surprised. [passage omitted]

In short, quality of production will be measured with a stricter yardstick now, to the discomfort of those who did not worry much about it, and to the satisfaction of those who work honestly and therefore have the right to expect the same from others. [passage omitted]

BOOK PRAISING PUBLICIST CLEMENTIS DEBUTS

AU091118 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jan 87 p 5

[Marie Boudova article in the "Our Review" column: "Publicist Vladimir Clementis"]

[Excerpts] During the current days, the NOVINAR publishing house is publishing an extensive study by Zdenak Holotikova, entitled "Publicist Vladimir Clementis." As the title already intimates, the author's intention is to depict Clementis' personality as, above all, that of a Marxist, a communist publicist, whose journalist legacy remains a fount of all-round instruction. [passage omitted]

The book about Vladimir Clementis, the journalist, the communist, the man, is the result of the author's honest and truthful approach to historical facts. Zdenak Holotikova does not make anything easy for herself, she does not sidestep and does not suppress anything. She accompanies us through Clementis' life from his first independent political articles in the pages of the press all the way to the tragic mistake [omylna] of his death in 1952. [passage omitted]

JAPAN'S NAKASONE CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Nakasone, Honecker Hold Talks

LD131236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- On Tuesday morning, Erich Honecker, genral secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan, began their official talks at the official premises of the Council of State. Continuing the first exchange of views that took place on the previous day, current issues of the world political situation, in particular that of securing peace, were the focus of attention.

Erich Honecker welcomed Yasuhiro Nakasone as the highest representative of the government of an important state linked by friendly relations with the GDR, regardless of geographical distance and the difference of social structure. Erich Honecker stated with satisfaction that cooperation had taken on a perceptible upward swing over recent years.

It justifiably could be said that solid foundations have been created for the advantageous development of cooperation for the benefit of the two peoples and states, in the interests of ameliorating the world political situation, and for world peace. In the overall framework of cooperation, political exchanges of ideas between the leading representatives of the two states occupy a central position. In this context, Erich Honecker emphasized the fact that political dialogue is an irreplaceable instrument of responsible policy in today's tense world situation.

Referring to his state visit to Japan in 1981, Erich Honecker said that he recalled with pleasure his encounters and talks with His Majesty Emperor Hirohito and other leading representatives of the country, as well as with deputations of the industrious and talented Japanese people. The encounters with traditional Japanese culture in Kyoto, and with the products of modern Japanese science and technology in Osaka are unforgettable. The rebuke and commitment imposed by Nagasaki are ineradicable.

During a visit to this sorely afflicted city, the vow to do everything to prevent a nuclear inferno was reinforced. The GDR regards securing world peace as the most important duty of this era, Erich Honecker stressed. After a nuclear war, there would be niether victor nor vanquished; it should not be waged, and no one should strive for military-strategic superiority. States must practice the art of getting on well with one another. There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. Erich Honecker pointed out that more and more serious threats to peace arise from the continuing arms race and the accumulation of ever newer nuclear methods of mass destruction. With the inclusion of space, as linked to the U.S. "Star Wars" program, the arms race entered unmonitorable dimensions, and checking it would no longer be possible.

The GDR regards it as particularly urgent that the United States now should also introduce a moratorium on nuclear explosions, or else the USSR will be compelled to resume tests. The GDR Council of State chairman expressed concern over U.S. nonadherence to the SALT II treaty. The GDR resolutely backs adherence to and strenthening of existing arms control agreements.

Erich Honecker emphatically supported the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at his meeting with Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, which correspond to the interests of all mankind. Reykjavik gave new hope to the peoples, and it showed that a radical change toward nuclear disarmament is possible. The historic opportunity of Reykjavik must be used, the GDR Council of State chairman stressed.

Beginning his remarks, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone conveyed greetings from Emperor Hirohito, leading representatives of the governing party and the opposition parties, Eishiro Saito, chairman of Keidanren, the employers' association, and Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, chairman of the Diet League for Japanese-GDR Friendship. He stressed his conviction that his visit would contribute toward the further intensification and deepening of relations between his country and the GDR.

Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed with Erich Honecker's view on the necessity of political dialogue in the interest of maintaining world peace and detente. In this spirit, Japan considers it very important to conduct permanent dialogue between states with different social systems and between the alliances, and to achieve concrete results. The guest stated that it is Japan's fundamental position to contribute to the securing of world peace and to a thriving international economy.

In this spirit, Japan favors the abolition of nuclear weapons and favors disarmament. Yasuhiro Nakasone pointed out that his government adheres to the three well-known nonnuclear principles. The Japanese prime minister stated that he is a realist, and therefore he knows that not everything can be achieved immediately. Therefore, it is Japan's policy to achieve a reduction of nuclear weapons under reasonable conditions with the aim to totally eliminate these weapons. Yasuhiro Nakasone recalled the fact that Japan is a signatory of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

He spoke out in favor of a nuclear test ban, taking account of the necessary inspection measures. In this, Japan could make a contribution on the question of verification by virtue of its experiences with earthquakes. Yasuhiro Nakasone backed free exchange of information and the respect of human rights. In this regard he sees the free exchange of information by means of modern satellite technology as principally linked with the necessity of informing mankind about the dangers of war and helping to prevent war.

Touching on Reykjavik, the Japanese prime minister characterized the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan as a historic event. He paid tribute to the proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev and stated that, unfortunately, there were no results because of SDI. It is his strong wish that the two superpowers will still come to an agreement, which is possible, Yasuhiro Nakasone stressed, referring to the different positions on SDI. Japan and the GDR, who do not have nuclear weapons, according to Yasuhiro Nakasone should give support to the efforts of the superpowers. The most important point is that the two top politicians of the United States and the USSR should be willing to continue talks and to achieve agreements gradually, wherever such possibility exists.

During the discussion of bilateral relations, the two statesmen expressed their desire for further development of cooperation. The Japanese prime minister expressed readiness for the broad expansion of political, economic, and cultural relations. He welcomed the forthcoming visit by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and put forward a series of concrete proposals for the development of cooperation, including the exchange of 50 young people, to which Erich Honecker agreed. The prime minister expressed readiness for the conclusion of a cultural agreement with the GDR.

Taking part in the talks with Erich Honecker and Yasuhiro Nakasone were, for the GDR side: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; Dr Gerhard Beil, minister for foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; Dieter Jaeger, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Japan; Christian Meyer, deputy minister for foreign trade; Wolfgang Meyer, amabassador and director of the Main Press Department in the Minister for Foreign Affairs; (Manfred Niklas), ambassador and director of the Office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Herbert Barth, ambassador and director of the United States, Canada and Japan Department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

On the Japanese side: Keizo Kimura, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan in the GDR; Hideo Watanabe, parliamentary deputy chief cabinet secretary; Shinichi Yanai, vice-minister of foreign affairs; (Takehiko Nishiyama), ministry director and head of the Europe and Oceania Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Hiroshi Fukuda, personal adviser to the prime minister; (Ryuji Onodera), deputy head of the Information and Analysis Department; (Takayuki Kimura), deputy head of the Economic Information in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Haruhiko Shibuya), deputy head of the Asia Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and (Tsuneo Nishida), head of the East Europe Advisory Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Nakasone Tours Museum

LD131250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Tuesday morning toured the world famous art treasures in the Pergamon Museum in Berlin. In the foyer, Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffman, GDR culture minister, welcomed the Japanese head of government and his wife. The tour, guided by Dr Max Kunstler, director of the museum, began in front of the Pergamon Altar.

After the tour past cultural monuments admired by visitors from all over the world, Yasuhiro Nakasone proceeded to the Marienstrasse, Berlin, and the memorial to the cofounder of modern Japanese literature, Mori Ogai. The memorial is located in a room where Ogai stayed at the end of the last century during a study trip to Berlin. He accomplished great services in translating works of classical and romantic German literature into Japanese.

Honecker Sees Japanese Deputies

LD132118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Berlin] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, held a cordial meeting this evening with Japanese parliamentarians accompanying the Japanese prime minister on his official visit to the GDR. At the seat of the Council of State, Erich Honecker welcomed Diet deputies Takao Fujimoto, Shozaburo Nakamura, Eitaro Yoyama, Mamoru Nakajima, Makoto Koga, Masahiko Koumura, as well as the Upper Chamber members Atsushi Ejima, Masaru Urata and Eisaku Sato. Present were Heinz Eichler, secretary to the Council of State, and Noriaki Owada, minister [as received] at the Japanese Embassy in the GDR, and other Japanese officials.

Erich Honecker briefed his visitors on the successful talks with the Japanese prime minister, which were most fruitful. They had agreed that all paths must be taken to strengthen world peace. There was further agreement to consolidate the good GDR-Japanese relations in the political, economic and cultural fields for mutual benefit, and to develop friendship and cooperation between both peoples and parliaments. The deputies thanked Erich Honecker and expressed their best wishes for his good health and success in his responsible work.

Mittag, Beil Meet Deputies

LD132206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with Japanese parliamentarians in the People's Chamber building. Gerhard Beil, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign trade minister, also took part. The group of deputies from both houses of the Japanese parliament are accompanying Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during his official visit to the GDR. Guenter Mittag told the Japanese parliamentarians that, based on the substantive progress achieved and the tangible results in the development of relations between the two states following the visit to Japan in 1981 by Erich Honecker, general secretary to the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the GDR is interested in continuing political dialogue with the Japanese Government and parliament and putting it on a more regular footing.

Guenter Mittag described Prime Minister Nakasone's official visit as an important political event and an expression of the good development of relations and peaceful coexistence between the two states. The significance of the visit reached far beyond the bilateral framework and is an important contribution to further deepening the worldwide political dialogue in the interests of preserving and safeguarding peace.

The GDR is prepared, as Erich Honecker stated in connection with Yasuhiro Nakasone's official visit, to cooperate in an even more advantageous way for both sides in the areas of the economy, trade, and science and technology. Guenter Mittag spoke about the GDR's successful development in 1986 and about the efficiency of the GDR economy and explained the GDR's planned economic development in the 5-year plan period to 1990.

The growth in national income of 4.3 percent in 1986 was achieved exclusively through an increase in labor productivity and with a further lowering of unit energy and material input. The GDR, in accordance with its economic strategy, will continue to guarantee high economic growth through the use of the scientific-technical revolution and the broad development of the key technologies connected to it. The development of the economy continues to do justice to the plethora of modern demands, especially in the area of exports. With its combines, the economy is an efficient partner and offers significant possibilities for the further development of cooperation between the GDR and Japan on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The Japanese parliamentarians said that traditionally good relations exist between Japan and the GDR. They stressed their interest in Guenter Mittag's remarks on the GDR's political positions, and on its economic development in particular, and on the possibilities and projects of further cooperation in the interest of peace and for the benefit of both peoples resulting from this.

Taking part in the talk for the Japanese side were: members of the House of Representatives Takao Fujimoto, Shozaburo Nakamura, Eitaro Itoyama, Mamoru Nakajima, Makoto Koga, and Masahiko Kounuru; and members of the House of Councillors Atsui Ejima, Masaru Urata, and Eisaku Sato; and Japanese Ambassador to the GDR Noriaki Owada.

For the GDR, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Christian Meyer took part.

Banquet Honors Nakasone

LD132313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1953 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone have described it as a dictate of the moment to intensify political dialogue, contacts and negotiations in order to bring about a change from the arms race to arms limitation and disarmament, detente and cooperation. [passage omitted] Taking part in the festive gathering at the official seat of the State Council with Erich and Margot Honecker were members of the GDR party and state leadership. [passage omitted]

Also present were Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Hermann Axen, Horst Dohls, Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Heinz Kessler, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolkowski, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

The dinner was also attended by Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach, Prof Dr Heinrich Homann and Dr Ernst Mechlenburg, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front National Council; Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze and Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; other members of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, including Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Dr Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade, and members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the State Council.

Honecker's Banquet Toast

LD131833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- During a dinner to mark the official visit by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, proposed the following toast in Berlin today:

It is with great pleasure that I again warmly welcome you, Mr Prime Minister, your wife, and the members of your entourage. Your official visit to the GDR is an important event in the bilateral relations between our two countries and also extends this framework. It renders a very valuable service in to the strengthening of political dialogue and cooperation, to the promotion of security and trust, and to the efforts for an improvement of the international situation.

In the midst of the full and constructive talks we have conducted since your arrival in Berlin stood the questions of the preservation and safeguarding of peace, the prevention of a nuclear world conflagration, and arms limitation and disarmament. This corresponds most deeply to the interests of the peoples of the GDR and Japan. Even more, it is a matter of issues on whose solution the peaceful future of the whole of mankind depends.

You, Mr Prime Minister, recently stressed that Japan adheres to the three non-nuclear principles and wants to contribute actively to safeguarding world peace and stability. In paying tribute to this declaration, I also express my satisfaction that our two states have similar or closely approximate views on many world political problems. I am thinking primarily of the need to prevent a nuclear war that would destroy everything, and the striving to eliminate nuclear weapons. I am also thinking of the defense of the principle of settling all disputed issues in international relations by exclusively political means.

During my 1981 state visit to Japan, I had the direct opportunity to see how deeply the will for peace and nuclear disarmament is rooted in the Japanese people. I often receive letters from Japanese people, including many young people, which testify to the longing for peace and to the concern about the nuclear arms build-up.

I would like to reaffirm once again that the lessons of World War II, the terrible tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, will always be a reminder and an obligation for us in the GDR to do everything possible for a peaceful future. Mankind perishing in a nuclear catastrophe must not be allowed to happen; mankind must live. With all the differences between states, the shaping of international relations must be done under the sensible motto of getting on well with one another and cooperating for mutual advantage.

The Soviet Union's initiative to free the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals make up a comprehensive peace program. The GDR is working with all its strength toward its realization. An active contribution is its support for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe and of a Chemical weapon-free zone on our continent. The SED, together with the SPD, has elaborated relevant principles aimed at transforming Europe from an explosive powder keg into a region of peace, security and cooperation.

We actively and equally support peace and security, detente and disarmament in the other regions of the world. We welcome and support Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives in Vladivostok and all the other proposals for guaranteeing security and peaceful cooperation in the Asiatic-Pacific region.

In these constructive, realistic ideas, we see valuable impulses for all those who are concerned with peaceful conditions and productive cooperation in this part of the world. The GDR's good experiences with the process for security and cooperation in Europe, which was introduced over 10 years ago by the Helsinki conference, strengthens us in the conviction that Asia, too, through the coordinated efforts of its states and peoples, can only benefit from such a development.

The Reykjavik meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President has shown that practical agreements on disarmament are not only necessary, but possible.

We do not give up hope that Washington eventually will see reason and will not permit such agreements to be thwarted by SDI. There is no acceptable explanation why the nuclear arms race is to be unleashed in space when realistic possibilities exist to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth through mutual agreements and under strict control.

The peoples of the world rightly expect that there will be no retreat from Reykjavik in the further negotiations on arms control and disarmament, and that the results achieved there will be developed. It is our firm conviction that today's needs are to intensify political dialogue, contacts, and negotiations to bring about a fundamental change from the arms race to arms limitation and disarmament, from confrontation to detente and cooperation. "Spilled water will not flow back into the bowl" is a Japanese saying. The opportunity for peace must not be wasted. The desire of the peoples and states must, therefore, be effectively brought to bear so that reason and good will win the upper hand.

I can state with great satisfaction that the friendly relations between our countries, which reach a new highpoint with your visit to the GDR, are developing in a flourishing and dynamic way. We are prepared to shape our joint actions in the service of peace and international stability even more effectively and to augment the mutual benefit.

It is thus our firm intention to further deepen the political dialogue between our governments and parliaments, and to strengthen the vitality of peaceful coexistence, to which there is no acceptable alternative in the nuclear age. In this spirit, we will help to promote and stimulate the mutually advantageous cooperation between our states in the political, economic, trade, scientific-technical, cultural exchange and all other spheres.

As you know, the 11th SED Congress underscored our policy designed for the benefit of the people and to preserve peace. We will continue to advance along this proven path to ensure a further raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the people through a dynamic economic growth, and through the application of the most up-to-date findings in science and technology. This also opens up good possibilities for the future cooperation between the GDR and Japan.

We are interested in ensuring a stable perspective for our relations right into the next century. In striving for peace and productive international cooperation, the GDR will always be a predictable, efficient and reliable partner.

Nakasone's Toast to Honecker

LD131902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone proposed the following toast [at the 13 January dinner given by Erich Honecker].

It is a great honor to have the opportunity to be the first Japanese prime minister to visit the GDR at your invitation. I wish to thank you warmly for the splendid banquet you have given tonight in our honor, and for your very kind words of welcome, Mr Chairman of the Council of State, also on behalf of my Japanese colleagues here.

Relations between Japan and the GDR have developed positively since we established diplomatic relations in 1973. Accordingly, lively exchanges have taken place between our two states in the political, economic and cultural fields, among others. The reciprocal visits by high-ranking officials have become more frequent. Your state visit to Japan in 1981, Mr Chairman, symbolized the deepening of relations between Japan and the GDR. Your visit made a great contribution to mutual understanding; you talked not only to political leaders but also made contact with the Japanese people. It is of great pleasure for me to see that this state visit provided an impetus to the extension of reciprocal relations.

Mr chairman, I need not dwell on the fact that in the Meiji period, Japan owed very much to Germany and the German people. Let me recall here Professor Friedrich Hermann Roesler, who then advised the Japanese Government. Professor Roesler, who was a professor at Rostock University, was invited to Japan in 1878. During his 15 years in Japan, he devoted himself to Japanese interests. He devoted himself wholeheartedly to the endeavor to assist Japan in its wish to become a modern state. He drafted Japan's code of commercial law, ensured that the unequal treaties with the then great powers were revised and adapted, and advised on the drafting of the Meiji Constitution.

The Japanese Government greatly valued the contributions made by Professor Roesler and other Germans. It sent many young Japanese to study in Germany. One of them, Mori Ogai, later became one of the most illustrious representatives of Japanese literature. Mori Ogai came to Berlin in 1884 to study medicine. He used his experience in that period in his later works. His books kindled an interest in Germany in many young Japanese. Today I visited the Ogai memorial center in Marienstrasse, where he rented a room as a student. I am greatly impressed when I remember that he, from a small place in Asia, spent eventful days here in Berlin. It is my wish that this center should remain a symbol of our friendship and become even more significant in future.

Mr chairman, since the time of Professor Roesler and Mori Ogai, over 100 years have passed. At that time the journey from Tokyo to Berlin took over 2 months. Today it takes less than 20 hours. The world has become literally smaller. Thanks to the development of information and communications technology, the information network now covers every corner of the earth and has made the globe a unit, despite different social systems, religions and traditions. The most important point in this situation is to respect the culture of the various states and regions and to recognize their coexistence. A German author put it this way: The world is an orchestra and we are its instruments. I share his opinion that we will achieve a greater harmony by playing the instruments with the sounds that are peculiar to them.

I believe that it is of supreme value for mankind that both politics and the economy ultimately serve culture. From this point of view, let me express my profound respect for the great efforts made by the GDR to care for the German cultural heritage. Wartburg Castle, where Martin Luther translated the bible, was recently restored, and the 500th anniversary of Luther's birth was celebrated. I learned that last year anniversary concerts marked the 200th anniversary of the birth of Carl-Maria von Weber, who is well-known in Japan. I believe that cultural exchanges in the arts, sports, and science are an indispensable means of preserving peace and developing civilization.

I therefore rejoice that many GDR artists, including members of the famous German State Opera and of the Gewandhaus Orchestra, have come to Japan and delighted Japanese lovers of art and music.

In Japan we well know that your country is making great efforts to foster sport. International sporting exchanges do much to promote mutual understanding. Next year, the Summer Olympics will be held in Asia for a second time. I have learned that the GDR has already selected its teams. Even now I am looking forward to your sportsmen achieving excellent results at the games.

Mr chairman, today I had the opportunity to discuss with you very frankly, for many hours, the current international situation and bilateral relations. I fully concur with you, Mr Chairman, when you say that it is imperative to intensify the political dialogue, contacts and negotiations in order to proceed from the arms race to arms limitation, disarmament, detente, and cooperation, and therefore that good sense and goodwill should prevail. Today, constructive efforts by all states for peace and global security are more necessary than ever. We expect the United States and the Soviet Union to seek fruitful results on the basis of the Reykjavik talks. It is Japan's sincere wish that the Soviet Union should adopt a more realistic position in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations. It is Japan's intention to seek greater stability in East-West relations together with the states with which it shares the same values of freedom and democracy.

Mr chairman, you mentioned the Soviet initiative in Vladivostok as well as all other proposals to guarantee security in the Asiatic-Pacific region. As for the concept of an Asiatic-Pacific conference on the Helsinki model, we acknowledge that what is called the Helsinki process is developing thanks to the efforts of the states concerned; but we have misgivings, also in view of the reaction of the Asiatic states, as to whether such a process would be equally effective in Asia, where the situation is very different from that in Europe. Above all, Japan which has an unresolved problem with the Soviet Union and adheres to the Japanese-U.S. security system, cannot agree to such a concept. However, these differences in position or opinions do not diminish the importance of political dialogue, but point, on the contrary, to its urgency. We want to keep intensifying and deepening the dialogue with states of different social systems, including dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Mr chairman, in our talks today we had a concrete and constructive dialogue on ways to promote exchanges and cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields. I was very encouraged by your strong desire to develop reciprocal relations.

Let me end my address with a quotation from Martin Luther, who said that hope fortifies courage and always brings a fresh resolve.

Nakasone 'Satisfied' With Visit

LD132023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2001 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin 13 Jan (ADN) -- A Japanese Government spokesman told the international press in Berlin tonight that Prime Minister Nakasone was very satisfied with the course of his visit to the GDR so far. The spokesman briefed the press on the Japanese prime minister's talks with Erich Honecker. He said that both sides agreed that the political dialogue between Japan and the GDR as well as between the United States and the Soviet Union must be continued for the sake of peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons. Both politicians spoke of the good development of bilateral relations between Japan and the GDR and agreed that the consolidation of those relations would be a contribution to peace.

Mutual Agreement on Issues

LD131847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- At the end of their talks this afternoon at the Council of State building, which dealt with the situation in Asia, the development of the GDR, and the further shaping of bilateral relations, Erich Honecker and Yasuhiro Nakasone noted with satisfaction their paramount agreement that world peace must be preserved. To this end, political dialogue between states with different social systems should be deepened and broadened. Japan fully shares the view that nuclear weapons must be abolished step by step. Japan also agrees with the GDR's position that great value is attached to the United Nations in the implementation of foreign policy. Both statesmen were in favor of continuing the Reykjavik talks and expressed hope that the still outstanding questions can be solved.

Erich Honecker and his visitor expressed their agreement regarding the proposals made during their talks on expanding relations between the two countries, with regard to trade, meetings, the conclusion of a cultural agreement, and the promotion of the Japanese language in the GDR. Altogether, Erich Honecker said in conclusion, he highly valued the results of Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the GDR.

Honecker Bids Nakasone Farewell

LD140852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan (ADN) -- Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan, ended his 3-day official visit to the GDR on Wednesday morning. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The Japanese head of government flew on to the SFRY, the third stop on his European tour.

Other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR were on hand for the farewell ceremony. Many citizens also saw him off.

BRIEFS

HUNGARY SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL -- In 1987 Products of machine construction, electrical engineering/electronics, and microelectronics sectors will form the focal point of mutual trade between the GDR and Hungary. The protocol to this effect was signed in Budapest today. It provides for an increase in the proportion of highly modernized, automated plants. The GDR is exporting, among other things, agricultural machinery, tractors, road vehicles, textile machinery, and open cast mining equipment. From Hungary it principally is receiving buses, air conditioning and dust removal technology, equipment for the food industry, and products of the agricultural and foodstuffs sector. The cooperation between the two countries is based on numerous agreements on research, development and production, and on division of labor in the production of electronic components. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 12 Jan 87 LD]

'UNIDENTIFIED GUNMAN' ATTACKS COLOMBIAN ENVOY

LD131636 Budapest MTI in English 1613 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 13 (MTI) -- On Tuesday an unidentified gunman made an attempt on the life of Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, ambassador of the Republic of Columbia to Hungary, at his residence. Seriously wounded, the ambassador was hospitalized. Investigation is under way.

Group Claims Credit

PA132114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2050 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jan (AFP) -- The "Hernan Botero Moreno" Command claimed credit here today for today's attack on Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, former justice minister and current Colombian ambassador to Hungary.

In a call to the AFP office in Bogota a voice said: "The extraditable ones claim credit for the attack on the traitor and extraditer, Enrique Parejo Gonzalez."

Generally, the name "extraditable ones" is attributed to those accused of drug trafficking who are susceptible to extradition to other countries, particularly to the United States. Just before hanging up the caller said: "Hernan Botero Moreno Command."

LAZAR, MAROTHY ATTEND MEETING ON WEATHER

LD140455 Budapest MTI in English 1940 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 13 (MTI) -- The Tuesday session of the Inter-Ministerial Coordinative Operative Commission, formed to avert the problems caused by the extreme weather, was attended by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Marothy. The commission reviewed public transport, food and energy supply, and the health situation. It stated that the short break in snowfall and the lessening winds eased the work of supply and snow clearance. All main roads of the country's 30,000 kilometre-long main road network are now passable. The situation in railway passenger transport has improved compared to Monday. Almost all of the commuting workers of the provincial towns reached their workplaces by train, however, only 75 percent of the commuters to the capital arrived. The scheduled bus lines were operating, and there were no hitches in the traffic of Ferihegy Airport.

Although sufficient milk, bread and meat were delivered to the shops, the population purchased more than usual. Snow clearance on the secondary roads important from the point of view of supply is continuing. According to information Tuesday afternoon, the combustible supply of the population is assured throughout the country. It was also noted at the session that there are difficulties in refuse collection in the capital.

Gyorgy Lazar noted that winter caused unforeseeable and immeasurable problems in Hungary, but not a crisis situation. The country's transport and supply conditions are sufficient, in view of the circumstances. On behalf of the government he voiced his appreciation for all people who have conscientiously, competently and rapidly taken steps to overcome exceptional problems. He stressed that the extremely cold weather continues to require an organized stand, firm measures of the governmental and local organs, and the active assistance of the population and communities.

Lajos Urban, leader of the commission, noted that according to the latest weather forecasts, special preparedness should be further maintained.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES 1987 ECONOMIC PLAN

AU130601 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Dec 86 pp 1-3

[MTI report: "Hungarian People's Economic Plan for 1987"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers reviewed the expected development of the people's economy for 1986 and approved the people's economic plan for 1987.

The Council of Ministers concluded that, together with the progress achieved in certain areas in 1986, the unfavorable processes affecting economic development last year continued, and the major goals of the current plan would not be implemented. Some of the economic organizations made successful efforts aimed at improving the efficiency of their economic activity, reorganizing their production structure, accelerating their technological development, increasing profitable exports, and better fulfilling the domestic demand. However, these efforts were not general, and a considerable number of economic units failed to make genuine progress in improving efficiency and working out a production structure that adjusted to the domestic and foreign market demands. Objective circumstances -- like the last drought, unfavorable developments in world market prices, and certain extraordinary events -- as well as shortcomings in economic management also hindered progress. As a result, the increase in production in the national income is lagging behind the planned figures.

On the People's Economic Performance in 1986 [subhead]

Industrial production and exports accounted in convertible currency will increase less than planned and production efficiency will improve only in certain areas. This production efficiency as a whole will not, or will only slightly increase. There will be a slight increase in the performance of the construction industry and there is considerable lagging behind in construction of housing in Budapest. Agriculture has been affected by drought this year too, and therefore plant production (primarily corn production) will be considerably lower than planned. We have succeeded in halting the tendency toward a decrease in the animal stock.

In spite of the inadequate performance, the enterprise's and particularly the population's incomes -- and therefore, domestic expenditure [felhasznalas], mainly consumption and to a lesser degree the enterprise investments -- will increase more than stipulated. The increase in wages in particular will exceed the planned figures. The increase in consumer prices will be only slightly higher than planned.

As domestic consumption will increase at a rate exceeding the production of national income, and as foreign trade shows a loss that derives from price developments, the deterioration in the people's economic balance that began last year will continue. Cooperation with the CEMA countries is developing according to the plan and there will be a balance surplus in our turnover of goods, and debts will decrease. Exports accounted in convertible currency, however, will not increase and, contrary to our intentions, imports will not decrease. Mainly as a result of the decrease in the export prices of chemical and agricultural products, there will be a considerable deterioration in the terms of trade. As a result, there will be an unfavorable foreign trade balance and our net stock of debts will increase.

The state budget deficit will be much higher than planned. The main reason behind this is that payments deriving from enterprises are smaller and the subsidies provided to enterprises are bigger than planned. The financial situation of the economic units is better and their profit increase is faster than expected from their performances.

The economic situation at the end of 1986 is more unfavorable than forecast by the Seventh 5-Year Plan for this time of the year. The MSZMP Central Committee decision of 20 November evaluated the situation and the main reasons for it, and outlined the tasks of improving the economic activity and the guidelines for the people's economic plan for 1987 and the for state budget. Taking these guidelines into consideration, the Council of Ministers approved the main goals and stipulations of the people's economic plan for 1987.

The Main Economic Policy Goals and Economic Management Tasks of the 1987 Plan [subhead]

Starting from the existing economic situation and processes, and considering the possibilities and requirements deriving from the external circumstances of development, the fundamental task of economic management in 1987 is to implement more consistently than hitherto policy guideline formulated at the 13th MSZMP Congress and concretized in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Among these goals, adjustment to the main trends of international development modification of the economic structure in accordance with these trends, acceleration of economic development and production of resources based on all these factors should also be put in practice first. Based on the increase in the people's economic performance and the maintenance of the relation between resources and domestic consumption, we must slow down the process of deterioration in the foreign economic and financial balance. The stock of debts in convertible currency should increase only at a slower rate than in 1986. The population's standard of living should be stabilized at the 1985-1986 level, at the same time ensuring a modest improvement in living conditions. There should be no increase in public consumption.

There is a need for strong differentiation to be asserted both in the management of the production sector and in the distribution policy, as well as in the development of the enterprise's and the population's incomes. In line with this:

- Efficient and profitable exports and production that better fulfill domestic demand should be developed to an extent exceeding the average, and more determined steps than hitherto should be taken in order to curb unprofitable production;
- Enterprise and personal incomes should reflect the differences in efficiency and in individual performance and this should also be promoted by reducing support for unprofitable economic activities;
- An increase in production investments should be made available primarily in the processing industry, and it is primarily development projects serving outstanding goals that should be supported from central means;
- The expenditures of the budget organs can be increased only for purposes of maintaining the level of basic supply; and in other areas the real value of these expenditures will increase.

Also taking into consideration the experiences of 1986, there is a need for a more consistent assertion of the basic economic policy goals in the practice of economic management. Laying the foundation for strong and determined changes that are necessary for an acceleration of economic development, to be achieved through an improvement in efficiency, should be placed in the forefront. [paragraph continues]

An important task facing economic management is to react faster and more flexibly to the changes in foreign and domestic circumstances and to the development of economic processes, and to promote an increase in efficiency and avoid the factors hindering this development by means of more initiatives. Economic management should also encourage a faster development of the economic organizations' independence, market sensitivity, and readiness for ventures. There is a need for an improvement in the enterprises and workers' interest in increasing performance. High-level, well-organized, and disciplined work and saving should be demanded, both in management and implementation. The comprehensive further development of the system of economic management should be continued.

In their economic guidance and supervision activity, the government organs put great emphasis on the requirements for attaining the planned goals:

a) The production structure modifications aimed at increasing profitable exports accounted in convertible currency should be accelerated. In addition to the effect of income regrouping as a result of the devaluation of the forint, these modifications should be attained mainly by increasing the interest in export-oriented development projects and by more efficient marketing activity. Simultaneously, there is a need for further initiatives aimed at a mutual and balanced expansion of trade turnover coordinated with the CEMA countries;

b) Manpower and public capital mobility should be accelerated. In order to assure a better utilization of the existing manpower and a strong improvement in economic efficiency, it is necessary to promote the mobility of manpower, when necessary, with central means. The flow of development resources to profitable enterprises should also be promoted by means of reorganizing the banking system and by making use of the possibilities resulting from the new forms of association. More active use should be made of the possibilities deriving from the introduction of foreign operational capital;

c) The activity of the low-efficiency sectors and economic units should be rationalized and their production structure should be modernized. This should be achieved primarily by immediately implementing the government decisions made so far, and by making strict and principled use of the liquidation and rehabilitation processes;

d) In non-production areas, a reduction of the real value of public consumption should be achieved by further rationalizing consumption, by savings, by organized modernization, and manpower reduction. Non-productive investments should be reduced;

e) Better harmony should be assured between income produced and income available for consumption. In order to achieve this, there is a need to reduce subsidies, the enterprises' and population's purchasing power should be regulated more efficiently, and a strict budgetary, credit, and price policy should be conducted.

The Main Stipulations of the People's Economic Plan for 1987 [subhead]

1986 equals 100

National income	at least 102.0
Domestic consumption	99.0-100.0
Industrial production	102.0-102.5
National construction and installations	about 101.0
Production of agricultural products	104.5-105.5
Public consumption	99.5-100.0

An amount of 216-219 billion forints in current prices can be allocated on investments in the socialist sector.

In order to achieve an acceleration in economic growth, economic efficiency should develop more favorably than in 1986: The deterioration in specific consumption should stop, efficiency in the use of fixed assets should improve, and work productivity should increase faster than last year. The joint earnings of the manpower used and of the material assets should exceed the 1986 total within the people's economy as a whole, but particularly in the production sectors.

The Development of Production Sectors [subhead]

The modernization of the industrial production structure should be accelerated. There is a need to accelerate primarily the development of production activities that enable a lasting and profitable increase in exports. By increasing efficiency, one should succeed in having the value added increase faster than gross production. Technological development should serve international competitiveness and profitability to an even greater extent. The changes in the economic regulations carried out in 1986 and due to be implemented at the beginning of 1987, the development projects carried out in the framework of the competition system that contribute to a long-term development in export production, and the expanding development sources and other allowances available for this purpose all serve the expansion of exports.

Production and export of marketable, modern, and profitable industrial products -- primarily electronics and vacuum technology installations, public transportation vehicle units and products, agricultural and food industry machines, machine tools and installations, certain machine industry consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, and intermediates, higher value products from plastic material processing and the rubber industry, and better quality clothing and furniture products -- should be increased at a rate exceeding the average.

Endeavors should be made to fulfill, in the best possible way, the domestic demand for industrial products, and the production and marketing cooperation among economic organizations should be expanded. Domestic production activity that substitutes expensive imports in a profitable way should be strengthened and made more efficient.

The rationalization and structural modification programs in the mining, ferrous metallurgy, and meat industries should be consistently implemented. Widespread measures should also be taken in the processing industry in order to curb and reorganize unprofitable activity, at the same time ensuring that there is no shortage of indispensable products.

Among the industrial branches, production in the mining industry will decrease. Coal production will remain at the 1986 level, whereby the production structure of coal mining will simultaneously become more modern and profitable, lower-cost production will increase, and unprofitable production will decrease. Surface-mined coal production will increase. Manpower management will become more efficient by employing the manpower released from unprofitable mines more efficiently; the subsidies provided for the mining industry will decrease. Due to geological causes, mineral oil and natural gas production will be slightly less than in 1986. A domestic production increase will cover the growth in demand for electric power.

The modernization of the ferrous metallurgy production structure will continue and certain unprofitable production units will stop production. Crude-iron production will remain at this year's level; production of raw steel and rolled articles will decrease; coke production will increase. [paragraph continues]

Specific energy consumption and crude-iron production costs will decrease; manpower management will become more efficient; state subsidies provided to ferrous metallurgical enterprises will decrease. Aluminium and non-ferrous metal production will be similar to this year's production level.

There will be a slight increase in the production of the building material industry commensurate with domestic demand. The supply of the main building materials will further improve.

Machine industry production will develop at a rate exceeding the industrial average. Profitable exports of industrial products accounted in convertible currency should also be increased at a faster rate than the average. In order to achieve this, there is a need to endeavor to expand cooperation with foreign enterprises. The machine industry should also play a greater role in fulfilling the domestic demand for spare parts and units, and should improve its cooperation contacts.

Chemical industry production, exports, and domestic sales will increase faster than the average. The linear polyethylene factory installed at the Tisza Chemical Works in 1986 will operate at full capacity in 1987.

In addition to the decrease in the population's demand, light industry production should develop in accordance with the increase in convertible currency exports. By importing material-intensive and simple products from developing countries, efforts must be made to release production capacities capable of producing good quality, profitable products that can be sold on every market. Work done under commission and the establishment of joint enterprises should also be encouraged.

The production structure and territorial distribution of the construction industry should adjust to the lasting changes in demand. Particular attention should be turned toward the regular, high-quality, and profitable implementation of housing construction, including housing construction in Budapest. In addition to a decrease in the number of houses constructed, the construction sector of the building industry should renovate more housing than this year and should modernize a similar number of houses as this year. Housing construction in the capital will enjoy a greater amount of support.

In accordance with the program of structural modification and efficiency improvement, the modernization of the entire construction industry -- including primarily surface construction -- the reduction of expenses, and the discovery and elimination of loss-making sources should be further continued. In order to achieve this, in addition to the efficient employment of the available manpower, efforts should be made to use available assets that are not properly used.

Modernization of the organizational system of the construction industry should continue and competition between enterprises should increase. Quality should be improved and construction demand that can be paid for should be fulfilled at a faster rate and under more organized circumstances. The efficiency of work carried out abroad should be improved.

By improving production efficiency in agriculture, the value added should increase faster than gross production. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to increase yields, reduce expenses, and to work out a product structure that adjusts better to demand.

Plant cultivation should expand at a rate exceeding that of animal husbandry. Within this, efforts should be made to achieve a considerable higher wheat yield than this year. In terms of composition, the planting of grapes and fruit trees should reflect the long-term demands. [paragraph continues]

Increased attention should be paid to restoring the fertility of the soil and to increasing irrigation.

In animal husbandry, along with a production expansion, the quality of products should improve. Fodder management should become more efficient. Further progress should be attained in making use of by-products and waste materials. The cattle stock should increase and production of cattle for slaughter should be as great as possible. There is a need to increase production by means of increasing output. The quantitative increase in the stock of pigs should be coupled with the acceleration of the qualitative change in the breeding stock. Production of poultry for slaughter can undergo a dynamic increase. In sheep-farming, production will remain at this year's level.

In the food industry the adequate processing of raw materials should be increased, the introduction of modern technology should be accelerated, as well as the development of relations between branches and enterprises in a given area. The efficiency of production and export of agricultural and food industry products should also be promoted by improving the quality of products, reducing expenses, having processing activity that is better adjusting to the demand structure, modernizing packing, and by increasing the level of marketing activity.

In the area of production infrastructure it is necessary to fulfill the needs of production and of the population, basically by making more rational use of available capacities. Particular attention should be paid to developing and reconstructing the communications network, reducing transportation needs, and preserving the natural environment, including river water quality.

In the course of the year exploitation of transportation capacities should be made more uniform. Efforts should be made to preserve the technological standard of the transportation network by making rational use of the available financial possibilities. Railroad electrification will continue. Construction of the M-0 highway that will avoid Budapest will commence. Reconstruction of the landing and take-off runways at Ferihegy Airport will be finished.

In telecommunications, the reconstruction and development of the telephone network should be accelerated by increasingly involving the population's and other resources in the project. The operational reliability of the telephone network should improve and the number of telephone booths should increase. The telex and data transmission network should expand, based on modern technology. In the network of television relay stations, small-capacity relay transmitters will be put into operation in order to improve reception at new settlements. The medium-wave radio station in Marcali improves reception at home, and completion of the construction of the Szekesfehervar short-wave radio transmitter will improve reception overseas.

In water management, the improvement of water quality should continue by means of the harmonized development of public utility works. It is necessary to further increase the number of settlements provided with healthy, potable water and there is a need to improve the supply of drinking water to the Southern Alföld areas, which are particularly threatened. Efforts should be made to ensure more efficient use of the available public utility capacities and an economical use of water reserves by modernizing the technological conditions, and by harmoniously operating the water supply systems to the population, industry, and agriculture. By carrying out a coordinated development of the drinking water supply, it is possible to ensure an additional 100,000 citizens with healthy, potable water. By expanding the sewage facilities an improvement should be attained primarily in areas where preservation of the water quality is an outstanding task. Expansion of the sewage network affects almost 140,000 citizens.

Investments [subhead]

The volume of investments may only slightly exceed the 1986 figures. In making use of available assets, the development of direct production and primarily of export processing industry activity should be placed in the forefront. More investments can be realized at enterprises and cooperatives than stipulated for the current year in the 5-year plan.

In order to open up the most important economic development programs and actions, the number of advantages available to enterprise investments will increase. In providing state allowances and subsidies, and also in the credits supplied by the banks, preference should be given to product structure modifications that lead to an efficient increase in exports accounted in convertible currency, to technological modernization, to the successful implementation of programs that reduce costs, and to other programs.

No new central, large-scale investment will be started. Those existing will generally continue in accordance with the rate justified by their technological standard. The reconstruction of Ferihegy Airport will be concluded and the 4th block at the Paks Nuclear Power Station will begin to supply electricity.

There will be a considerable increase in the stipulations of lump-sum investments in the outstanding areas of the infrastructure that are closely related to production, primarily in telecommunications and water management. Within the generally decreasing volume of non-productive investments, priority will be given to development measures that improve scientific research, to housing construction, and to secondary education conditions.

Efforts should be made on all levels to increase the selection of development decisions according to profitability and to improve the efficiency of implementation.

Employment. Population Income, Consumption, and Living Conditions [subhead]

An increase in per capita national production exceeding the 1985-1986 average should also be attained by more efficient employment of the available manpower. Therefore, manpower management measures are being taken and the system of wage regulations will be modified in a way that will make both enterprises and individuals interested in manpower regrouping that is in harmony with the requirements. In justified cases, the guiding organs should initiate the manpower regrouping and assist in the smooth transition of manpower.

The development of personal incomes should be differentiated according to performances. In areas that are producing and developing efficiently, there will be possibilities of a wage increase exceeding the average; however, economic organizations with low profitability and which do not, or only slightly, increase their performance will be forced to reduce their staff in order to maintain and reduce the level of paid wages. Development of individual earnings should also better reflect the quantity and quality of the work carried out. Average wages in the socialist sector can increase by 5-5.5 percent. In the case of budget institutions, the sources of the annual increase in wages should in certain areas, be created partly from their own means, and in other areas entirely from their own means. The increase in incomes channeled through small ventures will also slow down.

The balance between purchasing power and the available stock of goods and a balanced supply of goods to the population should be assured. An improvement in assortment should be based primarily on the increase in domestic production and in imports accounted in rubels. Greater demands should be raised concerning the quality of products and the level of commercial services.

The increase in consumer prices cannot exceed the 7 percent mark. In carrying out price measures, the official price policy should take into consideration the interests related to improving the foreign trade balance and reducing budget subsidies. Strict price control should be practiced. Among financial social incomes, in the case of people over the age of 70 and people belonging to the first and second disability groups, pensions will increase by 7 percent, a minimum of 180 forints, as of 1 January 1987, and the limit of child care allowance will also increase in order to counterbalance the price increases for the whole year. The official price increases of certain basic products will be counterbalanced by a determined sum calculated in the pension of people over the age of 70 and in family allowances, in income supplement to families with one child, in child care allowance, and in the scholarships paid to students of institutes of higher education. The council funds aimed at providing social assistance will increase.

In addition to the construction of state and privately owned apartments, the further modernization of the councils' housing management will also contribute to improving the supply of housing. In the course of this activity, efforts should be made to increase the number of rented apartments that can be redistributed by increasing the compensation payments, working out new forms of construction, and by simplifying the regulations. Efforts should also be made to continue the evenly paced program to supply the outstanding [keimelt] strata of society with housing by making differentiated use of the support to be constructed by making joint use of the financial assets of the state and the population. There will be an increase in the financial means of the local councils to support the construction of privately owned housing. There will be a considerable increase in the number of apartments that will be renovated.

Material conditions in education will improve through the creation of new classrooms and an increase in the number of places in study workshops and students hotels. The implementation of the reconstruction program of the Karl Marx Economic Science University, the Eotvos Lorand Science University, and of the theaters will continue.

In the area of health and social care, in addition to improving the conditions of hospital servicing facilities and the level of medical instruments supply, the creation of new hospital beds and places in social welfare home will contribute to better health care.

International Economic Relations [subhead]

In the area of trade turnover accounted in rubels, efforts should be made to make active use of the advantages inherent in cooperation with the CEMA countries, to implement coordinated transportation as fully as possible, and to uncover new possibilities for the mutual expansion of the exchange of goods. The increase in imports should also be promoted by active domestic market activity and by new marketing possibilities. By endeavoring to improve its composition and reduce production costs, exports should be increased basically at the same rate as imports. The development of technological and economic cooperation should also be promoted by means of direct contacts between economic organizations and by creating joint enterprises.

Exports accounted in convertible currency should be expanded primarily in the area of processing industry products. In order to achieve this, there is a need to create new forms of enterprise and mixed enterprises, a need for more successful and more intensive market activity and third market cooperation, and for more expedient marketing activity. Services that contribute to an increase in exports should be expanded and their quality should be improved.

In the tourism sector, by making better use of available capacities, by more efficient marketing activity, and by creating new conditions, a specific and absolute increase in currency incomes should be attained.

The System of Means That Serves the Implementation of the Plan [subhead]

The comprehensive further development of the system of economic management will continue in order to implement the people's economic plan for 1987. On the one hand there will be an amplification of the existing system, a correction of the system based on experiences, and its adjustment to the requirements deriving from the economic situation and the economic policy goals; on the other hand, there will be an acceleration of the activities which will prepare the changes that will take place in later years.

The modification of the economic system of regulators is aimed at making sure that the economic units are more intensively endeavoring to improve their export capacities and efficiency, and to accelerate technological development. They are doing all this to increase their capacity and readiness to produce income. The modification of the system of economic regulators also contributes to improving the market and the foreign and domestic financial balance. The implementation of the plan's economic policy goals is also assisted by state decisions and actions that supplement the economic regulations and the previously taken measures.

As a result of the devaluation of the forint in September this year and of the subsequent measures, the profitability of exports accounted in convertible currency will undergo a relative increase. In order to develop more strongly the changes in production structure that also contribute to such exports, the competition system -- among other things -- will increasingly promote the modernization of the production structure and of technology, competition's sphere of influence will increase, the system of evaluating competitions will be simplified, and the requirements for efficiency will be asserted more consistently in the course of evaluating these competitions.

The programs financed by the World Bank will primarily serve an increase in efficient exports accounted in convertible currency, the related modernization of the production structure, and the accelerated production of supply industry products. Various measures will promote the influx of foreign operational capital and the establishment of mixed enterprises.

In order to expand the mutually advantageous exchange of goods accounted in rubels, new import and export possibilities should be uncovered, and the composition and production costs of exports should be improved by carrying out active marketing and by developing the cooperation between enterprises.

The state price policy will curb the increase in producer prices and it will also curb the reflection of the expenses that result from inefficient work in prices. Price control will then become stricter.

There will be a decrease in income regulation exemptions and in the subsidies provided to economic units. Where the economic units rehabilitated with state assistance do not, or only partially, fulfill their obligations, the governments organs will take measures to reduce the subsidies or withdrew them completely.

In wage regulations, the sphere of regulations enabling a more differentiated remuneration for enterprise and individual performances (and, closely related to this, performance) will increase. In their other forms, too, the regulators will encourage the economical use of wage funds and more efficient manpower management. Conditions will be more favorable for enterprises that are managing better than average and that are quickly increasing their performance; at the same time, however, enterprises with financial shortages and low efficiency will be in a more difficult situation.

In the central economic development programs aimed at reducing costs, their uniform regulations governing these programs will strengthen, the role played by efficiency in the course of evaluating these programs will increase, and the scope of competitions will also increase. The social and economic use of electronics and its widespread introduction within the framework of a central economic development program will continue, and so will the expansion of the computerized data system in telecommunications and the state administration; the implementation of the instruction program and the introduction of electronics in the production process will be assisted by certain allowances. In the framework of the central economic development program for electronic spare-part production; efforts should be made primarily to develop passive [passziv] spare-parts production, and the development of active [aktiv] spare-part production should be prepared by making better use of the possibilities inherent in the international division of labor.

In the framework of the central economic development program for pharmaceutical, pesticides, and intermediates production, the production and export of these products accounted in convertible currency will increase at a rate exceeding the average.

The activity of the new commercial banks, the modernization of financial management, the gradual creation of the operational conditions necessary for the development of this guidance, the general possibility of founding share companies with the participation of exclusively domestic enterprises and of limited associations, and the increasing use of modern means of capital flow other than credits all contributes to an increased flow of social capital in the direction of more efficient activities.

The market supervision activity will contribute to strengthening the market conditions and processes, and to improving the economic organizations' readiness to cooperate.

In the course of next year, in the activity of the economic management organs -- in addition to the constant activity aimed at the implementation of the annual plan -- the preparation of changes planned for 1988 and for later dates will also play an important role. Within this, the thorough preparation of the value added tax system, the personal income tax system, and the related price and income regulation and social policy changes -- preparation that takes into consideration the multifaceted economic and social policy connections -- is very important.

The Council of Ministers call upon the enterprises, cooperatives, councils, and institutions to finalize their own plans in harmony with the people's economic goals and assist in their implementation with well-organized, high-level, and disciplined work. The Council of Ministers calls upon the working collectives, public organs, and every citizen to contribute, through their work, to the implementation of the people's economic plan.

JARUZELSKI VISITS VATICAN; COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

LD131737 Warsaw PAP in English 1545 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Vatican City, Jan. 13 -- Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, now on a visit to Rome, today paid a ceremonious visit to the Vatican where he was greeted with the highest honours due to heads of state and was received by Pope John Paul II with whom he held a face-to-face talk lasting an hour and ten minutes. So much time elapsed between the moment when the pope, walking out of the door of his private library in the apostolic palace, shook Wojciech Jaruzelski's hand and greeted him with the words "Serdecznie Witam" (I welcome you cordially) to the moment when other officials accompanying the president of the Council of State were invited to the library.

At the end of the audience, addressing Wojciech Jaruzelski and all persons accompanying him gathered in the Consistorial Hall, John Paul II underscored "the undoubtedly historic" character of the visit and wished that it "bear so much desired fruit for Poland and for Europe."

The second part of the pope's audience, following the face-to-face talks, was attended by Jozef Czayrek, Marian Orzechowski, Zbigniew Szalajda, Witold Lipski, Aleksander Krawczuk, Adam Lopatka and Jerzy Kuberski.

Next, during his visit to the Vatican Wojciech Jaruzelski had a talk with Vatican's secretary of State, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

On the whole the visit to the Vatican lasted for nearly three and a half hours, including visits to the Vatican museums, St. Peter's basilica and the famous gardens.

An official communique issued by the Holy See stated:

"The announced audience of the holy father for General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, was held in the pope's private library and lasted for 70 minutes. The talk was serious, open, in-depth and made it possible to analyse the problems of Polish society, relations between the church and the government in Poland and issues pertaining to international peace."

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATION MEET ITALIAN OFFICIALS

For reportage on the visit to Italy and Vatican City by Wojciech Jaruzelski and his ministerial delegation, including meetings with President Francesco Cossiga, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Pope John Paul II, see the 13 January edition of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TV COMMENTS ON 'HISTORIC' JARUZELSKI VISIT

LD132353 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 13 -- In the prime time news bulletin today Polish television broadcast a commentary from Rome by Zdzislaw Morawski following Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with the pope.

The commentator said there was a general conviction that today's meeting, termed by the pope a historic one, proved first of all the necessity of dialogue, both in the Polish and international dimensions.

This dialogue does not rule anything out, nor does it disregard the existing differences, but it mainly stakes on what unites and brings closer together. In the present, difficult times, it more than ever becomes a moral imperative. Not only for the Poles but for the whole mankind, the commentator stressed.

URBAN DISCUSSES JARUZELSKI'S ITALY VISIT

LD131536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Jerzy Urban talked about Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Italy at today's press conference for foreign newsmen. The spokesman said, among other things, that the talks held there by the chairman of the Council of State with industrialists were aimed at opening up the way to economic agreement. The spokesman also denied reports that Wojciech Jaruzelski did not, at first, want to meet trade union representatives during his visit to Italy and only agreed to it later on. This incorrect information resulted from a wrong interpretation by Western journalists of a statement by adviser to the chairman of the Council of State, Wieslaw Gornicki. The meeting with representatives of Italian central trade union organizations will take place tomorrow afternoon.

Answering a question, Jerzy Urban said that Poland is making very careful preparations for the visit by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, which will take place on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations and which, as we expect, will contribute to the development of cooperation between both states, particularly economic cooperation.

ORZECZOWSKI ASSESSES POLISH FOREIGN POLICY

AU121501 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Jan 87 p 3

[Interview given by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to Janusz Karkoszka: "Decisive Progress in Strengthening Our Country's Position" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Karkoszka] Last year at this time, our daily put some questions to various ministers. In your answer you said that in our 1986 international activities we would seek to ensure our country's security and development and to create favorable external conditions to strengthen our stabilization. How far have we succeeded in doing this?

[Orzechowski] Looking back at 1986, I can assert that we have made decisive progress in strengthening our country's position and in restoring its proper place in international life and cooperation.

We have strengthened our relations with the USSR -- our most important partner and ally -- and we have promoted cooperation with other fraternal countries in all spheres. We continue to create new quality and forms of this cooperation. We had positive achievements in our relations with the West in 1986. We started active dialogue with many countries, including some highly developed ones, which continue to show increasing readiness for complete normalization and cooperation.

We have created good foundations for Poland's militancy in the international arena. We have strengthened Poland's traditional role in activities to promote detente and cooperation. Poland's voice on peace and international accord has regained its international importance.

Poland's political and economic credibility has been strengthened. Even those who are against U.S. concede that our leadership continues to consistently realize the program for renewing and democratizing our life and to promote the economic reform. Our efforts to promote beneficial cooperation with the West, to remove trade, scientific, and technological barriers, and to regulate fiscal relations have not been unproductive and have greatly helped to erode the policy of restrictions and to normalize economic relations with most of our Western partners. Poland has rejoined the IMF and has been admitted into the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

[Karkoszka] Developing our ties with the USSR and other Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries is the main thrust of our foreign policy. Which event in 1986 was most important for the further integration of these ties?

[Orzechowski] CEMA countries are entering a new stage of mutual relations, which seek to reconstruct and accelerate our socioeconomic development, to improve economic and administrative management, and intensify socialist democracy. A logical outcome of these prospects is the wish to live and work in peace, equal security, and advantageous cooperation.

A new political philosophy and a new way of thinking about the most important issues of the present time continue to evolve in our presence. This philosophy meets the requirements of the nuclear and space era and has been expressed in the Soviet disarmament and detente programs and in various important proposals supported by all socialist countries. Realism, rejection of "wishful thinking" regarding the world, and courage in transforming the world and in approaching the most important issues of the present times are the most crucial features of that philosophy.

This new stage in mutual relations means that we want to search for richer forms of cooperation and contacts that are closer to life and for a more open approach even toward the issues that are regarded as "difficult." This is how things should develop among friends and true and equal partners, who need one another.

It is hard to single out the most significant event of socialist integration, but let me mention our leaders' Moscow meeting last November, during which they also discussed mechanisms for improving economic cooperation. This meeting created new creative incentives for integration, and they continue to assume the shape of specific programs and activities. Poland is most active in this and often sponsors various actions. The Moscow meeting inspired the hope that socialist integration will be increasingly efficient in speeding up CEMA countries' socioeconomic development, progress in science and technology, and closer relations between peoples. The conclusions of the Moscow meeting are, and will be, the directives for our daily work to intensify socialist economic integration and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

[Karkoszka] Was it possible to consolidate progress last year in eroding the policy of isolation practiced against our country?

[Orzechowski] Yes, and no doubt everyone is aware of this. I think that the term "policy of isolation" no longer mirrors the true situation, although some Western countries have not given up attempts to interfere in our internal affairs or to compel us to carry out internal solutions that are in conflict with Poland's interests.

However, realism continues to increasingly gain the upper hand. It is rooted in the conviction that the sociopolitical changes in Poland are permanent and is based on conclusions drawn from the fact that we are consistent in consolidating national accord and the institutions of socialist democracy. Western Europe seems to again become aware of the fact that Poland is too important a country to be subjected to long-term restrictions on equal participation in European life. The result of this increasing realism has been the intensification of political dialogue, increasing contacts at the foreign minister level, official visits of high economic officials, the development of parliamentary contacts, and, recently, summit visits. A more realistic approach can be ascertained even in the areas in which isolation policy was initiated and in which all opportunities for official contacts were rejected not so long ago. The resumption of the Polish-American political dialogue is an eloquent example of this.

Most political barriers in relations with Poland have been demolished. Our present main task is to stimulate political dialogue, to maintain it at the highest possible level, and to optimally exploit it in order to strengthen Poland's role in Europe and the world and to promote mutually beneficial economic relations.

We know that economic relations are gradually becoming the main sphere of our relations with the world. Our enduring position in Europe and the world will depend on our economic situation, on our share in international trade, and on the amount and quality of our goods in European and world marketplaces.

[Karkoszka] In 1986 we witnessed the most important world event -- the meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. People differ in evaluating the significance of this meeting for the future of the world, and some of them think that the world has become safer as a result of this meeting, since it became obvious that accord is possible. Other people think that nothing has changed, and still others that the situation has become worse. What about you?

[Orzechowski] That meeting was one of the most crucial if not the most crucial international event precisely for the reason that much has changed.

The world continues to sag under the burden of great dangers, tensions, and the risk of a blast that may annihilate everything. Mankind needs hope and faith that it is possible to push away these dangers. People attached this hope to Reykjavik. Nothing was concerted and no accord was signed in Reykjavik and yet the results there were almost tangible in the form of the most specific hope for a breakthrough and for the first crucial step toward true improvements in East-West relations and toward a vision of a better world.

No other meeting made it as plain as Reykjavik did, who wants what and fights for it! Two opposing concepts collided in Reykjavik: coexistence, dialogue, and cooperation, on the one hand, and, on the other, confrontation, efforts to win superiority, and militarism. The possibility of accord was very, very close. For the present and coming generations Reykjavik will remain a symbol of lost opportunities. Unfortunately, the aftermath of Reykjavik afforded fewer and fewer reasons for optimism. U.S. leaders began to withdraw to their old positions, to dismantle the feeble framework of accord, to trick, manipulate opinion, and distort the facts, which, as is obvious to us and which we have appraised in an unequivocal way, are beginning to penetrate public opinion in the United States and the countries allied with it. Considerable sections of this public continue to ask where this road can lead. The meaningful answer to this question continues to produce opposition to President Reagan's policy.

[Karkoszka] The same question as 12 months ago: At the beginning of the year we wish each other "all the best," but this "all" is not always feasible. What should we wish each other and what are we able to achieve in 1987?

[Orzechowski] In 1987 we should and are able to achieve lasting international stability. We will build our national existence on solid foundations of national accord, the need for which we understand better and better. The challenges of the economy and civilization leave us no other choice. We must keep in mind what links us and not what divides us. Division is what our enemies wish us. The economy is the most crucial and general challenge. Higher economic efficiency, higher productivity, modernity that wins foreign markets, and conservation of materials and energy will determine our "to be or not to be."

I am convinced that we will make a crucial step in this direction! Domestic achievements will enable us to more effectively combat the remnants of sanctions, to regain our position in the world, and to promote Poland's influence on the world's present and future fate. Our alliances, our clear vision of a world that is safe for everyone, and our awareness of the mortal danger of nuclear conflict for mankind are factors in our advocacy of humanist ideals and of the basic human interests and rights -- the right to live in peace and freedom.

ORZECZOWSKI COMMENTS ON WORLD EVENTS, POLAND'S ROLE

AU131833 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Marian Orzechowski, PPR foreign minister and PZPR Politburo member, conducted by Wojciech Pomianowski and Zbigniew Ramotowski: "We Can Go Forward" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Minister, there is a clash between two fundamental trends in the international arena -- a policy of dialogue and a policy of confrontation, a concept of security based on disarmament and cooperation on the one hand, and a concept of security based on increasing military capabilities or, quite simply, of obtaining military superiority on the other hand. Last year provided clear evidence of this. With this in mind, how do you view the positions of various forces, camps and states?

[Orzechowski] I would like to begin by recalling a fundamental fact: The positions of the great powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are of decisive importance in matters of peace, security, and cooperation. But this does not limit the role of other, smaller states, or place limitations on their coresponsibility, initiative, and activity. As a rule, these states are aware of this. Peace and security are of equal value for everyone. The past year provided particularly striking confirmation of the existence of two different concepts of peace and security, and, in broader terms, concepts of the future of mankind and the world. The course of events after Reykjavik exposed the true aims of American policy: The goal of obtaining military superiority over the socialist world and then using this superiority to impose a new form of "Pax Americana" on the world, an American vision of the development of human civilization. President Reagan has not concealed this program, and this lack of concealment applies even more to his colleagues.

On the other hand, the past year once more provided evidence of the peaceful character of the policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the socialist community. It showed extremely clearly that Soviet policy is thoughtful and bold, its main goal being to radically reduce arms as quickly as possible.

Last year saw the emergence, at long last, of a growing awareness on the part of small and medium-sized states that peace, security, and disarmament are not the exclusive domain of the large powers. This awareness is becoming more and more widespread. It is also becoming more widespread among developing countries, the so-called Third World, countries which thus far have been chiefly concerned with their own problems, problems connected with economic underdevelopment, burgeoning debts, and with demographic and ecological issues among other things. The Nonaligned Movement conference in Harare bore witness to this.

And it is also worth noting a new phenomenon in many Western countries -- germinating and growing doubt about whether the policy being pursued by Ronald Reagan's team provides the best path to the defense of the interests of these countries.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Do you think this marks the beginning of a more lasting process?

[Orzechowski] There is no straightforward answer to that question. This is a new phenomenon. It may acquire a lasting character depending on the way in which the international situation develops. In any case, we are witnessing greater public concern, including that on the part of peace movements and scholars, with the direction of U.S. policy, and particularly with the concept of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. We Poles find these fears particularly understandable as well as the belief that peace is a fundamental value, the starting point for everything and the point at which everything ends. This stems from Poland's historical experience and its foreign policy traditions. Let us recall that this very year 30 years will have elapsed since the inception of the Rapacki Plan, a great -- and I would say universal peace initiative -- the first conception of creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe, and this is a concept which continues to reappear today, in various forms and in various parts of the world.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] You spoke about a growing sense of coresponsibility on the part of small and medium-sized states. One often hears the term the "Europeanization of Europe" mentioned in this context. What would such a "Europeanization" process entail?

[Orzechowski] First, the political, ideological, social, and economic division of our continent is a reality. Thus, one aspect of the "Europeanization of Europe" is activity directed toward arresting this process of division and of eliminating everything that deepens it: All forms of restrictions and sanctions, technology barriers, and propaganda aggression that makes one part of the continent distrust the other. For the sake of reminding people, I would just like to point out that our country has been the target of propaganda aggression for many years.

Second, finding and emphasizing common elements, a common European identity, a cultural identity above all, and identifying -- regardless of all divisions -- common problems. What I have in mind are peace, security, equal cooperation, and social, economic, ecological, and health problems that many countries face. The natural environment, demography, and social diseases know no boundaries, they do not know where the socialist world ends and the capitalist world begins. Thus, there exists a need and an opportunity for embarking on common activities designed to solve common problems.

Viewed historically, Europe is a special continent. Europe gave rise to two world wars and the world's largest military formations confront each other in Europe: Europe is the very place where the largest arsenal of means of destruction has been assembled. Europe's responsibility is a responsibility toward the world. Awareness of this fact and drawing the appropriate conclusions from it are an element of the "Europeanization of Europe."

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Poland and its foreign policy have traditionally played a significant role in Europe. What place does Poland occupy today, after the years of crisis and the repercussions in the international arena stemming from it? Is it a matter of returning to previous positions, catching up, or is it also a matter of creating new positions in the East and in the West?

[Orzechowski] One cannot and should not set the two things in opposition to each other. "Recovering," "catching up," and "creating new positions" -- there is an element of truth in all these things. However, I would like to stress that the most important matter for Poland was that of rebuilding its role within the socialist community. Without this, Poland would not have a real voice in the international arena...

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Has this already occurred?

[Orzechowski] I think so. Let us recall Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 10th PZPR Congress. It was not a polite platitude addressed to the host, the leadership of our party, but confirmation of the fact that Poland -- not only in terms of the size of its territory, the size of its population, and its potential -- is the second most important socialist country in Europe. The role that Poland, and Wojciech Jaruzelski personally, played at the last CEMA summit is of significance. Poland was the originator of many initiatives designed to step up the council's activity and to improve the mechanisms of its operation. However, I repeat that it is not only a question of recovering lost ground of catching up, but also a question of exploiting new opportunities. Let us take note of what is happening in the Soviet Union, in the socialist community, and in the field of relations between the community's members. It is as if the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and in Poland are part of the same current, the same line of development, the same direction. This creates enormous opportunities for Poland.

On the other hand, the situation in the world, the threat to peace and security call for new actions -- for actions that are bold and creative and at the same time open and responsive.

During my visits, meetings, and talks, I have often been asked if and when Poland will revive the tradition associated with, for example, the Rapacki Plan. I think that there is a great opportunity for Poland in this area, an opportunity for our interests and our standing.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Are we already credible enough in international relations to assume such a role?

[Orzechowski] I think so. Of course, this is in a sense a two-way process. Important initiatives enhance credibility; on the other hand, a certain minimum of credibility is needed to put forward such initiatives, to have the authority to do so. The key to this is our stable domestic situation and the state of our economy. This is, and remains, the cornerstone of our position in the international arena: A form of capital that may pay dividends.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Thus, to sum up: We have just stopped moving backward or have we also stopped standing in the same place and can move forward?

[Orzechowski] We are no longer moving backward. We can make a definite move forward, and I think we are doing just that.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] What does this mean in concrete terms?

[Orzechowski] I will give you an example: General Jaruzelski's visit to China. It suffices to realize what great opportunities are provided for our country by cooperation with such an enormous partner, a partner who is also experiencing a period of rapid development. Moreover, the significance of the visit extends beyond the framework of bilateral relations. It was an important event for the entire socialist community. Another example: the visit to Japan.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Precisely, minister. You visited many countries last year and you spoke with the heads of many diplomatic corps. To what extent has this created new opportunities for us?

[Orzechowski] I am often asked: The minister of foreign affairs is going abroad but what is there in this for Poland? My reply is: The role of a foreign minister the world over is, among other things, to create political frameworks and conditions for advantageous cooperation. Among the countries I have been to are Australia and the Philippines. There are many opportunities for expanding trade and scientific and technological cooperation with both these countries. One of the conditions for utilizing these opportunities is the existence of the necessary political will and an appropriate climate in bilateral relations. When this becomes a fact, the final say is left to those involved in commerce, industry, and economic activity.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Which of the visits were important and interesting? From the viewpoint of the new opportunities and possibilities, the visit to Japan seems to hold out the most promise -- a country that possesses the latest technologies and one that is experiencing an unprecedented economic boom, which has been achieved thanks to great industry, excellent organization, and labor discipline among other things.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Mr minister, let us proceed to a more personal note. Foreign policy involves the country's interests, international conditions, and entire groups of people and institutions. But it also involves a man -- a head of diplomacy. What tones does Minister Marian Orzechowski set in Polish foreign policy?

[Orzechowski] That is a difficult and awkward question. I have been minister for not much more than 1 year. That is too short a time for any clear personal tones. Besides, today's diplomacy is a very rationalized undertaking, requiring an entire staff of experts and advisers. Neither can one forget that the foreign ministry of a modern state is, most of all, an implementer of the line set by the political leadership and ruling party. This does not leave much room for personal influence. My ambition is for our foreign policy practices to match as much as possible our declarations about a policy that is principle-minded and at the same time open, flexible, and clear. In addition, do not forget that a minister is not only an implementer of policy, but also a state functionary and boss over a large group of people.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Are you a hard boss, minister?

[Orzechowski] Hard? I do not think that is the point. What is most important is to clearly define tasks, choose the right ways to perform them, and consistency. If reaching a goal requires one to be "hard," then one has to be "hard." My experience in life, sociopolitical commitment, and most of all my professional interests, all influence my work as foreign minister. Please do not forget that I am a professor of history and political science all the time, though I have no time for creative scientific work. In my present role I cannot completely shake off the "baggage" of my profession.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Does this baggage help?

[Orzechowski] It varies. Sometimes it interferes, because the point of view of a learned person who examines reality and of a politician shaping this reality may vary.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Which traditions of Polish political thought do you consider particularly valuable from the point of view of the past and present, and which do you consider erroneous and harmful?

[Orzechowski] Very close to me, though far removed in time, are the foreign policy traditions of the first Piasts [a 10th century dynasty of kings]. An important part in this policy was played by a state that was fortified along its western borders. The state itself and its strength, domestic order, efficiency of action, and international prestige were of particular value. I attach great value to this policy toward the world of that time and its realism. I also feel attached to the traditions of Polish thought during the Renaissance, in which peace and broad cooperation between European peoples on the basis of equality and a respect for sovereignty and differences played such an important role. Unfortunately, there were other trends in Polish foreign policy as well -- messianic utopias, dreams about a fictitious empire, and loss of a sense of reality.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Let us get back to today, to the quite unfictitious dangers of the modern world. People believe that the global nature of modern problems forbids their solution by politicians and military men alone.

[Orzechowski] They go even further and say that the cause of peace, security, and cooperation between nations is too serious to remain in the hands of politicians and military men. But seriously, there are more and more people in today's world who significantly influence the climate and content of international relations. Public opinion is a fact, and one must heed it. Woe to him who does not. Despite all the divisions in our country, the public support enjoyed by Polish foreign policy is a great trump card. I feel this everywhere, whether thousands of kilometers away from Warsaw or very near it.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] What place do you see for us journalists in the creation of a better climate for international relations?

[Orzechowski] The role of the press in bringing nations and peoples together suits our political principle of holding dialogue. We cannot overcome that which divides us if we fail to talk and compare our thoughts and views. One cannot speak of an open foreign policy in any country if it is not accompanied by a desire for dialogue with those who think differently. The press may be a good forum for such a dialogue and for the exchange of various views and the seeking of joint solutions.

[Pomianowski, Ramotowski] Minister, thank you for the interview.

ANNIVERSARY OF GORBACHEV'S PEACE PLAN 'GIVES HOPE'

LD132216 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 13 -- The first anniversary of the announcement by Mikhail Gorbachev of the programme to totally and universally eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 under the conditions of a ban on tests, production and development of offensive space weapons falls on January 15.

If one considers the fact that also in the same speech Mikhail Gorbachev said that the USSR deemed the total elimination of chemical weapons in this century feasible, proposed to reduce conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe and was ready to reach agreement on all means of control, including an on-site inspection, it becomes understandable why the programme has gained popularity in all countries and has been called a programme of hope and why it encountered firm counteraction of the forces dependent on military-industrial complexes.

People who become increasingly aware of the prospects of a tragedy, entailed by the ever higher stages of armaments' spirals, want to cherish hope. And these hopes rally around Mikhail Gorbachev's open programme and the way the USSR presents it.

Throughout the year, individual lines of the programme were specified and consolidated by practical steps. They were coupled with numerous and significant actions of goodwill on the part of the USSR, including the extension of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

Never before has any of the most powerful states of our globe forwarded such a comprehensive and open programme and never before in mankind's history has a disarmament programme been presented with such maturity and patience stemming from this maturity.

Expectations for practical results of the Reykjavik meeting did not materialize, nevertheless, they elevated the cause of nuclear disarmament onto an exceptionally high level, opening up new horizons and arousing hopes that today's world, thanks to unconventional approach, can suddenly witness also good, and not only disastrous things.

That is why the world does not give up hope and the Soviet programme continues to be a good foundation for these hopes.

U.S. REPORT NOTES EFFECTS OF EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

LD122144 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 12 Jan 87

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Jan 12 -- After three years of intensive studies and research the American National Academy of Sciences published a report today on the negative effects for the American economy of export restrictions introduced against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries by the government of Ronald Reagan.

The authors of the report state that as a result of export restrictions introduced against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in 1985 the American economy was deprived of orders worth over nine billion U.S. dollars which corresponds to the employment of about 188 thousand people. The overall sum of losses which the American economy sustained as a result of export restrictions against the USSR and socialist countries totalled over 17 billion U.S. dollars in 1985 alone. The authors recommended that President Reagan lift the restrictions.

Concluding that the policy of export restrictions of Ronald Reagan's administration hurts rather than helps the American economy the authors of the report fully support the stance taken by those economic circles of the U.S. which come out for expanding scientific, technical, economic and commercial cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

HONKISZ REVIEWS POOR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

AU131723 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 87 p 3

[Interview with Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the PZPR Central Committee Cadre Department, conducted by Anna Pawlowska: "Equality of Opportunity" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] Toward the end of last year, we published several statements made by persons responsible for implementing cadre policy -- voivodship committee first secretaries, ministers, voivodas, and plant directors -- on the subject of their experiences and on the question of promoting young people above all. How would you sum up these statements, comrade director?

[Honkisz] Our central organ addresses various cadre policy issues, and I regard this as valuable assistance in disseminating the principles established for the organ by the Central Committee, in propagating good experience, and in condemning deviations. The satisfaction with the implementation of cadre policy present in the statement published in your paper rather disturbed me. If everything really were going as well as your interviewers maintained, then the Central Committee would not be receiving so many letters criticizing managerial cadres, there would not be so much polemical debate in the press, and fewer harsh opinions would be voiced during the course of the party accountability and election campaign. And we also have the painful experience of having to withdraw party recommendations from managerial personnel. It is no secret that this generally occurs in exceptionally serious cases. [passage omitted]

The universal application of the "Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy" and the implementation of the Politburo resolution pertaining to these matters is still -- sometimes contrary to intentions and, undoubtedly, contrary to public expectations -- more of a model, a suggestion, than actual practice. Some managerial cadres remain in their positions only on account of their "correct behavior": They cannot be accused of anything but neither are there grounds for according them respect. It will not be possible to implement the second stage of the economic reform with "correct" managers of this kind. Thus, the importance of a rational cadre policy is not diminishing but growing in significance. The policy's supporting structure has been employed in, among other things, the formulation of the program of the Party-Government Commission for the Review and Modernization of Economic and State Structures.

[Pawlowska] However, one often hears it said that this undertaking will also flounder as a result of various kinds of private arrangements. Is there really "no answer to arrangements"?

[Honkisz] There must be. Leninist criteria of cadre evaluation -- that is, nothing vocational skills, ethics, merits and shortcomings, and a just and objective assessment of work performance and the material and social results that activity produces -- must be applied everywhere and in relation to everyone. We must do this if we do not want to expose ourselves to the charge that the party tolerates careerism, indolence, and incompetence on the part of managerial cadres, as well as cronyism and the so-called job merry-go-round. However, resistance in the form of old arrangements and ties -- some of which go back many years -- is also a fact. The people responsible for the implementation of cadre policy whose views were published in your column appear not to have noticed this...

[Pawlowska] Bearing this in mind, what about the promotion of young people? A young person is always someone new, someone from outside existing arrangements.

[Honkisz] The issue of the career advancement of young people needs to be treated in a comprehensive manner. The first decisions were made by the party at the Ninth Central Committee Plenum; these decisions were developed in the "Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy" and in the Politburo resolution of 6 May 1986. These decisions were fully affirmed in the 10th PZPR Congress program documents. State organs have been, and are, making concrete decisions in line with the party's position. There are quite a number of reasons for the poor results that have been obtained in promoting young people. To return to the TRYBUNA LUDU inquiry: Accepting at face value the replies that were given, it would be possible to conclude that there are shortcomings in this area but that in essence voivodships, central departments, and plants are providing young people with extensive opportunities. At the same time, actual statistical data mercilessly expose our weaknesses. For example: Only about 10 percent of directors at the ministry and central office level fall into the 30-39 age bracket. Young people generally occupy lower white-collar positions. There are voivodships in which every third director appointed last year was under 35 years of age, but there are also voivodships in which only every twentieth appointee fell into this age category. [passage omitted]

[Pawlowska] However, there is, at the same time, a fear of competition and -- I apologize for putting it crudely -- instances of "hanging on to one's seat." And, to speak in plain terms, some of the very people who occupy managerial positions, including party members, are coresponsible for the reality of the cadre situation.

[Honkisz] I have nothing against speaking in plain terms. For some time now, the party has been vigorously articulating the question of equality of opportunity. You have quite rightly raised the extremely important matter of the openness of cadre policy. Despite the party's unambiguous position on this matter, some party echelons still believe that party cadre policy is a matter of ensuring that as many managerial positions as possible are held by party members. I would not exclude the possibility that this state of affairs is also attributable to a desire to avoid inconvenience and to an inability to work with people.

In speaking to a nonparty director, manager, or chairman, one cannot invoke party discipline to avoid genuine argument. There is no need for me to repeat that extending the social base in the search for managerial cadres depends, among other things, on paving the way for the advancement of people who are able, enterprising, ambitious, and honest, irrespective of what membership card they have or whether they have one at all. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

CSSR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT -- An intergovernmental agreement between Poland and Czechoslovakia on cooperation in the electrical equipment industry up to the year 1990 was signed in Warsaw this evening. The agreement deals with cooperation in the introduction into production of new models, including video-recorders. We shall probably see them in the shops in 3 years' time. This cooperation with Czechoslovak industry also involves the manufacture of electronic materials. The variety and quantity of these is so great that it is more economical to have individual countries specialize in the production of certain elements than for them all to be manufactured at home. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Dec 86 LD]

STATE SECURITY AKTIV SENDS MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU121914 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jan 87 p 1

["Telegram Sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, President of the SR of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces by Participants in the Accountability Meeting of the Command and Party Aktiv of the State Security Department" — date not given]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander:

The command and party aktiv of the State Security Department held its accountability meeting in an atmosphere of high communist responsibility and patriotic upsurge and examined the implementation of 1986 tasks and missions with profound exactingness and in the spirit of your orders, guidelines, and recommendations.

The meeting highlighted the ardent love, boundless respect, and profound gratitude of the entire security apparatus for you, Comrade Supreme Commander, a tested revolutionary struggler who for more than 50 years have devoted yourself with exemplary self-denial, devotion, and great heroism to attaining the supreme aspirations of the Romanian nation which, under your wise and clearheaded leadership, is covering a glorious stage of outstanding achievements, set down in golden letters in the great charter of our people's history after the name of its founder, namely, the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

The Communists and entire staff of the State Security Department wholeheartedly extend to you their choicest sentiments of boundless gratitude for your noble and great activity devoted to attaining the Romanian people's socialist and communist ideals. With great respect and regard, we point to your prominent personality as a brilliant revolutionary leader, whose entire life as an ardent patriot and untiring fighter for the Romanian nation's freedom, sovereignty, and independence has the supreme goal of unswervingly serving the party and people.

Your presence at the helm of the party and state -- as an inspiring symbol of revolutionary life, work, and struggle -- has opened up a new stage in Romania's multimillenary history, a stage characterized by great dynamism and unprecedented achievements in the strong development of our free and independent fatherland. Together with all the country's sons, we are proud of the fact that the huge successes in modernizing the national economy, developing science, education, and culture, improving the scientific organization and management of society, deepening socialist democracy, and raising all the people's material and cultural well-being are indestructably on the chronicle of the Romanian nation's great statesmen.

The participants in the accountability meeting have emphasized with great satisfaction and justified patriotic pride your untiring activity devoted to Romania's assertion in international life, your brilliant initiatives for cooperation, peace, and disarmament, and the strength, daring, correctness, and humanism of the foreign policy principles and actions that you are promoting with unmatched consistency, principles that have brought our country great prestige and established you in the awareness of the whole of mankind as a great and fearless hero of peace, an eminent militant of the international communist and workers movement, and a prominent personality of the contemporary world.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere of attachment to the cause of the party and people, the meeting emphasized the great political events of 1986, under the sign of which all State Security Department units carried out the broad activity of fully mobilizing and militantly committing all efforts to the exemplary implementation of the task incumbent upon us from the 13th congress decisions and other party documents, and country laws.

The meeting stressed that security bodies, under the leadership of the party, are fully integrated in the constructive effort of our entire nation to implement the great revolutionary change in Romanian society and are determined to do their best to comply with the ardent appeals you have made to us from the rostrum of various forums of the revolutionary workers democracy, with a view to implementing the targets of the current 5-year plan and the bright party program.

We report to you, with the highest possible respect, that the command and party aktiv with communist responsibility and exactingness the work done in 1986 to implement specific missions, and has concluded that the security apparatus -- by unwaveringly following the party line and responsibly carrying out your orders and recommendations -- acted with increased vigilance and combativeness to defend the people's socialist achievements, in close cooperation with the working people's masses and the bodies of the revolutionary workers democracy. With great gratitude, the participants strongly emphasized that all the positive results attained in the recently concluded year are the fruit of the direct leadership of all work by the RCP and yourself personally, much beloved and esteemed comrade secretary general, who pay constant and generous attention to continuously improving the activity of the state security bodies.

We assure you that the entire security apparatus is firmly determined to faultlessly execute the tasks incumbent upon it from the Supreme Commander's Directive and constantly work to strengthen the party spirit, as well as responsibility, combativeness, order, and discipline, with a view to raising overall activities to a higher level of quality and efficiency.

In keeping with the priceless orientations and tasks formulated in your brilliant speech at the December 1986 RCP Central Committee plenum, we will carry out intensive political-educational work to steadily promote a revolutionary spirit in the entire activity, to ceaselessly raise the level of political-ideological training, and strengthen vigilance and firmness so that state security bodies can always exemplarily fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by the party and people, and precisely execute the orders given by the supreme commander.

We assure that we will always focus our efforts on unflinchingly implementing the concept of prevention, of which you are the founder and consistent promoter; that we will take firm steps to strengthen socialist legality and social and state order, thus faithfully serving the cause of the new revolution for Romanian society's development; and that we will do all we can to thwart any attempts at harming our people's interests for freedom, sovereignty, well-being, and progress.

The entire state security aktiv, together with all working people -- in unshakable unity around our glorious Communist Party and yourself, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, great hero among the nation's heroes, and brilliant strategist and founder of modern Romania -- voice our unflinching determination to follow you with supreme devotion along the road toward the bright peaks of communism, by working with self-denial, devotion, and in a spirit of sacrifice for the further flourishing of the country and the defense of its independence and sovereignty.

Reflecting our highest thoughts and feelings, we again express profound admiration for your personality and respectfully beg permission to wholeheartedly extend to you, the great son of our nation, the ardent wish for health and a long and health life on your forthcoming birthday, an anniversary dear to all the country's sons, as well as wishes for many bright years together with esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and for great and inexhaustible power in your work, so as to lead our fatherland, party, and people with the same brilliance toward new and ever glorious victories.

Paying homage, together with the entire nation, to you, our great and daring party-state leader, and expressing our lively gratitude in a vibrant consensus with the entire nation, for everything you are doing for the glory and greatness of the Romanian fatherland and people, we assure you once more, much beloved and esteemed comrade supreme commander, that the entire security apparatus holds nothing more dear than to irreproachably execute your orders, recommendations, and orientations, and to serve with supreme self-denial the party cause, namely, the implementation of the party's revolutionary policy and the construction of socialism and communism in our beloved fatherland, the SR of Romania.

We salute you, Comrade Supreme Commander!

The command and party aktiv of the State Security Department

LANDMARKS OF HIGHER ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY NOTED

AU131011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/01/1987 -- For higher efficiency and profits in the republic industry, in building-assembly, transport, agriculture and other economic branches, normatives for efficiency have been elaborated in Romania for the 1986-1987 five-year plan period.

Some of these refer to the volume of activities per 1,000 lei of fixed assets, which are to grow 36 per cent in 1990 from 1985. Others refer to higher rotation speed of circulating assets. Throughout this five-year plan period, the social product is to grow at an annual average rate of 8.4 per cent, as to a 3.2 per cent rise in the necessary circulating means under norms. In the national industry, with the circulating means increasing 26.3 per cent up on 1985 and the banking credits dropping, self-financial is to reach 79.6 per cent in 1990 as compared to 50.3 per cent in 1985.

Following cuts in production costs, efficiency and profits are to grow -- according to provisions -- at a higher rate than production. Thus, while the marketable production will rise 65.5 per cent in 1990 from 1985, profits are to soar up 243.3 per cent; about 73 per cent of the [no noun as received] will be due to the reduction of expenditure in 1,000 lei marketable production.

With a growing turnover and dropping costs, profits are estimated to grow twice as much as in 1990 from 1985 in all branches.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FINNISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU131937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGEPRES 13/1/1987 -- Tuesday President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Osmo Kock who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Finland to Romania.

On handling the letters of credence, Ambassador Osmo Cock conveyed on behalf of President Mauno Koivisto, warm wishes of good health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

The address presented by the ambassador evokes the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Finland and Romania, pointing out the decisive role played by the summit dialogue for their continuous development. It also highlights the converging points of view of the two countries on a series of questions of the international political life, particularly on those regarding security and cooperation in Europe.

While receiving the letters of credence, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed wishes of good health and personal happiness to the Finnish president as well as peace and prosperity to the friendly Finnish people.

The address of the Romanian head of state expresses satisfaction at the ascending evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, stress falling on the possibilities at hand for their further expansion, particularly in point of the economic, technical and scientific cooperation and of trade.

Also highlighted is Romania's preoccupation with implementing disarmament and setting in a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world. While pointing out the good collaboration between Romania and Finland on an international plane, the address points to the belief that in future, too, the two countries will collaborate actively for a firm assertion of the policy of disarmament, collaboration, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

After the presentation of credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu talked with Finnish Ambassador Osmo Kock.

Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, and Dumitru Apostoiu, secretary to the president and to the State Council, participated in the solemnity during which the credentials were presented and in the talks.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SWEDISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU131949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, January 13, 1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on January 13 Sven Gustaf Linder, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to Romania.

Handing over the credentials, the Swedish ambassador conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes from King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, from the Swedish Government and people.

The address presented on the occasion by the ambassador highlights the good relations established by the two countries. Emphasis is also placed on the interest and appreciation enjoyed in Sweden by Romania's foreign policy, by President Nicolae Ceausescu's actions and initiatives devoted to the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in the world.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a warm salute and best wishes to the king of Sweden, to the Swedish Government and people.

The address of the Romanian head of state highlights the good relations between the two countries and peoples, that record an upward course on various planes, as well as possibilities at hand for their development, especially for a substantive increase of the commercial exchange and the expansion of the economic and technological-scientific cooperation.

The address points out that under the current international circumstances, the fundamental issue is the halting of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the defense of peace and life of the peoples. Considering the grave and complex character of the issues of disarmament -- the address shows -- it is necessary that all states of the world, all European peoples most resolutely act, assume direct responsibility in order to induce the achievement of adequate understandings and accords in the domain of disarmament and of securing peace.

After the presentation of credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with the Swedish ambassador.

The presentation ceremony and the talk were attended by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, and Dumitru Apostoiu, secretary to the president and to the State Council.

ANDREI PRESENTS RCP MESSAGE TO PSDI CONGRESS

AU131033 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Jan 87 p 6

[Report on "RCP greeting message" to the 21st Congress of the Italian Social Democratic Party presented by RCP secretary Stegan Andrei on 11 January in Rome]

[Text] Rome, 11 January, AGERPRES -- Proceedings of the 21st Congress of the Italian Socialist Democratic Party [PSDI] are taking place in Rome.

On behalf of the RCP and Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP delegation led by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP central Committee, extended cordial greetings and best wishes for success to the congress participants.

Expressing satisfaction with the good relations of friendship between the RCP and PSDI, relations which are based on mutual esteem, trust, and respect, the greetings message reiterates the conviction that these ties will further develop, in the spirit of meetings and understandings between the leaders of the two parties. Most cordial congratulations were extended to the congress on the 40th anniversary of the PSDI founding. The further development of ties between our parties, which are also government parties, is an important element of expanding and diversifying traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy, something which is in accordance with the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and the world, the document stresses.

After pointing out that the Romanian people led by the RCP are currently engaged with their creative might in implementing the vast program adopted by the 13th party congress for the country's comprehensive development, the message reads: The RCP considers the current international situation as particularly serious and tense as a result of the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the persistence of many states of tension and war, the world economic crisis, and the promotion of a policy of force, threat of force, and brutal interference in the domestic affairs of other states. [paragraph continues]

All this has led to an unprecedented worsening of international relations and a greater danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, something which may endanger the existence of life itself on our planet.

The RCP and its secretary general Comrade Ceausescu believe that the key issue of our age is to halt the arms race, attain disarmament, and eliminate the danger of a destructive nuclear war.

As an expression of high responsibility for our people and mankind's present and future, Socialist Romania consistently speaks out and works for the adoption of efficient steps to halt the arms race, put an end to all nuclear tests, and implement a comprehensive disarmament program primarily aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons, while also reducing conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures.

In this respect, the referendum recently organized in Romania on a unilateral 5 percent cutback in armaments, troops, and military expenditures has proved our people's unanimous desire to proceed from mere statements to concrete steps along the road of disarmament and live in friendship and cooperation with all states, regardless of social system.

We are firmly determined to take further energetic action to contribute to the implementation of a policy of disarmament, create a Europe without nuclear and chemical weapons, radically reduce conventional weapons, and ensure a world of peace and equal cooperation between all nations, the message reads.

Likewise, the message points out that Romania advocates and consistently works for politically resolving all states of conflict and war between states through negotiations and developing relations with other states on the basis of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, and respect for each nation's right to independently shape its destiny.

In the current international circumstances, we believe that everything possible should be done to strengthen cooperation between communist and workers, socialist, and social-democratic parties as well as other progressive and democratic forces, on the basis of principles of equality and mutual respect, in the common struggle for detente, cooperation, peace, and progress throughout the world and for the defense of the supreme right of peoples to live in peace, independence, freedom, and security.

In conclusion, the message expresses the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and PSDI and between the Romanian and Italian peoples will further develop to the benefit of the two countries and in the interest of the cause of peace, of the two countries and in the interest of the cause of peace, security, international cooperation, and a world without weapons and wars.

MIKULIC MEETS NAKASONE, DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD141135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 14 (TANJUG) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of its state Presidency and government.

This is the first official visit to this country by a Japanese prime minister.

Nakasone has already visited Finland and the German Democratic Republic on his current European tour. From Yugoslavia he goes on to Warsaw for a visit to Poland.

The Japanese prime minister, his wife and members of the Japanese delegation were met at Belgrade airport by Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, his wife and his aides.

Later today, Mikulic and Nakasone will meet twice to discuss relations between the two countries, with attention focusing on an expansion of their rather narrow economic relations.

Nakasone will also have talks with president of the Federal Assembly Ivo Vrandecic and President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance Nenad Bucin.

This evening Prime Minister Mikulic is giving a state dinner in honour of Prime Minister Nakasone. An exchange of toasts is expected to take place during the dinner.

Although politica relations between Yugoslavia and Japan are assessed here as very good, their economic cooperation is lagging behind, with the annual trade figure not exceeding 150 million dollars. Nakasone's current visit and a scheduled visit to Yugoslavia by a party of Japanese bankers and businessmen next May, are expected to contribute to the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

PRESIDENCY, CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OFFICIALS MEET

LD122129 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; and Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, had talks today with the president and judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. The talks covered the topical issues of implementing the constitution, enforcing the law and carrying out the functions of the Constitutional Court. It was stressed that the consistent observance of constitutionality and the law was an essential prerequisite for the implementation and development of socialist, self-management democracy, for the stability and more efficient functioning of the system of socialist self-management and for the protection and safeguarding of our society's fundamental principles.

LCY PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES UNITY IN SERBIA

LD132152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee's stance, the Serbian LC Central Committee program, as well as the corresponding programs of the Vojvodina and Kosovo LC provincial committees on the realization of relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based, have provided an impetus for broad-based activity by all social and political factors in the republic. In the course of implementing these programs significant results have been achieved in socioeconomic relations, legal regulations, education, science, and culture as well as in other areas. This was stated at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium, with Milanko Renovica in the chair, discussed a report about the activity so far in implementing the LCY Central Committee's stance regarding topical issues of relations which provide a basis for unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia.

The statement, issued after the session, states that many problems still have to be overcome. It is therefore necessary for the organs of the Serbian, Vojvodina, and Kosovo LCs as well as other relevant bodies and institutions to insist even more resolutely that future debate about relations which provide a basis for unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia is conducted in a democratic, constructive, and working atmosphere.

The Presidium also drew attention to shortcomings in the way the public is being informed about the implementation of the LCY Central Committee's stance on relations in the SR of Serbia. A section of the public information media has been reporting about this in a sensationalist and destructive way, which does not contribute to objective informing and which spreads confusion among the public, thus hampering activities already underway and efforts to view the positive results and outstanding problems objectively. Emphasis was placed on the duty and political responsibility of the information media to treat these issues in a principled, consistent, genuine, and critical manner.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that united action by the Serbian LC Central Committee and the provincial committees of the Vojvodina and Kosovo LCs in enhancing the policy of national equality, unity, and togetherness in the SR of Serbia on the basis of socialist self-management has crucial importance for political stability in both the republic and the country as a whole, and also for a more rapid emergence from the economic and social crisis.

The Presidium also considered a program of ideopolitical activities in developing brotherhood and unity, equality and socialist self-managing togetherness in Kosovo and in exposing, ideologically and politically, Albanian nationalism and separatism. It was stressed that how successful this activity will be depends not only on the work of the LC organs and organizations but also, and above all, on a positive attitude to and active involvement in the efforts to carry out specific tasks by each LC in his own locality and relevant social institutions. This will contribute to a genuine ideopolitical differentiation and consolidation of Yugoslav socialist patriotism.

The Presidium also accepted a report by the working group which included representatives of the organs and organizations of the federation, the SR of Serbia, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, about the results achieved in implementing the stance and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning a number of specific complaints, and their resolution, by the working people and citizens from Kosovo. It was said that the working group carried out its task successfully, while the need was stressed for the regular organs and the working bodies of the organs and organizations, primarily of Kosovo, continue responsibly to resolve social and personal problems pointed out in the complaints by the working people and citizens.

Also today the Presidium considered and adopted a program of measures and actions which the LCY is taking to implement the resolutions of the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned Countries.

MACEDONIAN LC BODY CONDEMNS 'PEACE' MOVEMENTS

LD132135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Skopje, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- The emergence of various "alternative" and "peace" movements in some parts of the country and proposals for "doing military service as a civilian", though not immediately directed against the Yugoslav Armed Forces, are aimed at breaking them up and weakening them. This, among other things, was established today in Skopje at a joint session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Macedonian LC Central Committee and the Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense, Security, and Social Self-Protection of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Committee.

In his introductory report, Peco Dimitrijević stressed that the mentioned hostile activity in this sphere of activity, in particular against the Armed Forces of our country, in particular the attempts at confrontation between a section of the young generation and the policy and system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, have not been sufficiently exposed and condemned by our public. The impression is being created that somebody from "above" should raise these questions and take action.

It was said in the discussion that all organized socialist forces, led by the LC, should undertake activities in the struggle against all hostile action directed against the unity and defense capability of the Armed Forces and our defense and self-protection capability.

The participants in this discussion were also unanimous in the assessment that the so-called "military service as a civilian" is unacceptable. It causes confusion among the public and is contrary to the SFRY Constitution and the concepts of all-people's defense and social self-protection in our country.

It is necessary to point out, it was said in the discussion, that the mentioned phenomena, "initiatives," and "ideas" do not provide answers which correspond to the present situation and which are clear, and what is also missing is timely reaction from the organizations of the LC, SAWP, and other sociopolitical structures. It is also necessary to ensure a more organized opposition to the theses on the so-called peace trends or various naive understandings of war and the defense of the country. A defeatist defense policy is being put forward in the guise of democratic dialogue, it was stressed at the meeting.

In the area of all-people's defense and social self-protection in Macedonia, it is necessary to sharpen personal and collective accountability in carrying out tasks. Lack of responsibility in implementing the law and other regulations has the most immediate negative impact on the development and strengthening of certain components and functions of all people's defense and social self-protection. While the work of Communists, members of the Socialist Alliance, and other sociopolitical organizations is being assessed, their activity in defense and protection is not taken into account.

MACEDONIAN LC PLENUM DISCUSSES EDUCATION, FEES

AU131919 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 87 p 6

[M. Krstic report: "Jointly in the Education Reform"]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 8 Jan -- Although current ideological questions of the transformation of vocational education in the SR of Macedonia were at the center of attention at the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia [LCM] devoted to this subject in Skopje today, questions tied to the difficult material position in this field nevertheless overwhelming predominated. After a discussion of several hours, it was concluded that the proposed positions on the further development of education and training in the republic should be improved in wording and adopted at one of the coming Central Committee sessions.

The LCM Central Committee adopted a decision harmonizing the LCM statute with the LCY statute, and a decision on the financial plan for this year, as well as a decision fixing the LCM membership fees. [passage omitted] According to the "schedule" adopted, the party membership fee will be between 0.5 and 2.8 percent of the monthly earnings. [passage omitted]

It was stressed at the LCM Central Committee session that the incomes of teachers in secondary schools, and especially in primary schools, are very low and that one should pay exceptional attention to the training of those cadres that could immediately find employment. Branko Azeski, president of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Macedonia, recalled the view of the Macedonian youth congress that a progressive and open educational system should be sought, and that the young people think that the material position of a family "should not be a limiting factor constraining capable people." The speech by Ljazam Ljazami also attracted attention in his mention of the significance of educational work among a part of the young generation of ethnic Albanians, who were indoctrinated after the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. He also cited some specific commissions in the educational and training process in the communes of western Macedonia. [passage omitted]

MACEDONIAN JOURNAL REBUTS ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

LD132347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Skopje, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- Continuing their propaganda campaign against our country, the information media of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania are, as is known, using truly absurd methods and means such as slander, fabrications, and ungrounded accusations.

They go as far as to make ultimatums, weird and unacceptable demands; they openly incite and support subversive activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Yugoslavia, and foment nationalist passions, hatred and animosity of the Albanian people toward our socialist self-managing community of equal nations and nationalities. At the same time, they do not hesitate to lecture us on how to behave and what to do in our own house. This is stressed in a commentary by FLAKE E VLLAZENIMIT, organ of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference published in Albanian. Allegedly quoting an article in our paper, the press in Tirana reports the recent demolition of backyard walls in some of the municipalities in our republic. This time again Tirana is doing it in a distorted manner. Distorting the article in FLAKE E VLLAZENIMIT, the press in Tirana is saying that the municipal organs in some municipalities have allegedly decided to pull down backyard walls of only the houses belonging to Albanian families for state security reasons. This is pure fabrication -- the municipal organs have not passed a decision of this kind nor has FLAKE E VLLAZENIMIT reported the issue in such a way.

It is true that some municipalities have demolished a number of backyard walls. The Yugoslav press, including FLAKE E VLLAZENIMIT, reported the whole issue. However, it is not true that only the walls around houses belonging to Albanian families are being pulled down. Everything that has been done so far is in line with existing urban development plans. This decision applies to both Macedonians and to members of other nations and nationalities living in harmony in this republic. Just as the Albanians did, they also used to build walls and towers to protect themselves from attacks and terror during the Ottoman rule. In other words, this is not something characteristic of the Albanian nationality alone. According to the Albanian press, backyard walls determine one's national identity.

Albanian propaganda is not advocating today what it advocated in the past.

At the time when Albania was conducting a campaign against religion, when it was destroying mosques and churches and turning them into storage depots, we did not interfere. And while we are mentioning tradition, it would be appropriate to note that these same information media used to denounce Albanian peasants for "walling themselves in just like the Turks" and describing the walls as a sign of primitivism and anarchy. It has been a long time since houses in Albania ceased to be walled in.

The fact is that just as we have rid ourselves of many conservative and fanatic views, we are pulling down old and dilapidated courtyards to make way for modern urban development. However, it is not quite clear on whose behalf is Albania trying to set our nations and nationalities against each other and to destroy the bridges of good-neighborliness. In other words, it is not the demolition of backyard walls which Albania is concerned about; this is used as a pretext to continue to interfere in our internal affairs. To this end, Albania's information media are prepared to slander and fabricate whenever Albanian politics needs it, FLAKE E VLLAZENIMIT concludes.

BORBA EXAMINES CHURCH DIGNITARIES' XMAS MESSAGES

AU121130 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 8 January carries two articles referring to Christmas messages by two Yugoslav archbishops.

On page 2, BORBA carries a 2,000-word article by Jovan Babic entitled "Patterns That Have Not Lost Their Meaning" on the history and forms of Christmas and New Year celebrations and introduces it with the following editorial note:

"The double precedents on a Yugoslav level, which arose when Jozse Smole, president of the Republic Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, issued Christmas congratulations and when Archbishop Sustar was given the opportunity to broadcast his Christmas message on a radio Ljubljana news cast, seems to have its sequel when the public information media carried highlights from the Christmas epistle of Serbian Patriarch German.

"The fact that another church dignitary was given the opportunity to address believers through the mass media, among other things, represents a new and significant political fact. This is true despite the fact that the patriarch, unlike to the Ljubljana metropolitan, was not given the opportunity for a direct address on the radio, nor was his message carried textually in yesterday's press. One should take into consideration that parts of his message were carried by POLITIKA, organ of the SAWP of Serbia, in its first issue yesterday. Other public media also did this in their later issues and programs by carrying a TANJUG report. Therefore, one might say, that the 'Slovene precedent' got its companion piece on a smaller scale.

"Because Christmas messages have or can have political dimensions as well, in an attempt to shed light on the historical side of relations between the church and the state to clarify the current situation, BORBA turned to Jovan Babic of the Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy."

On pages 1 and 3, BORBA carries a 3,500-word report by I. Torov and V. Vignjevic on the meeting of about 50 secretaries of LC basic organizations and presidents of action conferences from work collectives held in preparation for the forthcoming LCY plenum. Among other things, the report carries a statement by Mitko Manevski of the Skopje OHIS Organization, which includes the following:

"We are surprised by the fact that today church dignitaries send holiday congratulations to believers, with the consent of some leaders, because it was not so long ago that a party secretary in Vojvodina was expelled from the LC because he had gotten married in church."

HIGHER FINES FOR VIOLATING FOREIGN PRESS RULES

LD132201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- Those who violate Yugoslav regulations on bringing in and distributing foreign press and other material will in future pay fines 10 times higher than those now paid. This was said in changes to the law on bringing in and distributing foreign means of mass communication and foreign information activity in Yugoslavia, which were received today by the SFRY Assembly.

The explanation of the changes is brief: The fines are in accordance with those laws on offences which violate federal regulations. The present fines have become meaningless because of the high inflation rate.

For example, according to the most recent proposal, if a work organization or any other legal entity brings in printed matter for distribution without permission, they will be fined between 50,000 and 500,000 dinars, instead of between 10,000 to 50,000.

If foreign correspondents working without proper registration commit an offence, according to the new regulations they will have to pay between 15,000 to 150,000 dinars. Until now this fine was between 3,000 to 15,000.

BRIEFS

RECEPTION OF PRC ENVOY -- Belgrade -- Rudi Kolak, president of the Presidium of the Federal Board of the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans today received the new PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, Tian Zengpei. They discussed, among other things, the role and tasks of Yugoslav and Chinese veterans organizations. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 12 Jan 87 LD]